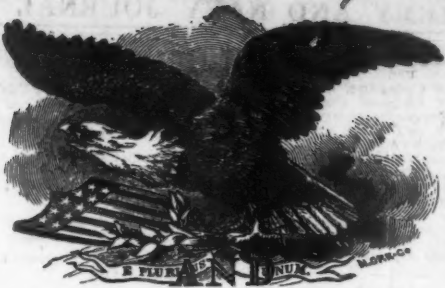


# ARMY



# NAVY

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WHOLE NUMBER 733.

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### ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 83, H. Q. A., August 30, 1877.

I. The 3d Regiment of Infantry will be put en route for Montana, via Ogden, Utah, with as little delay as practicable. The Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic will make the necessary arrangements for the movement of the regiment, and its detachments and impediments left at Southern posts.  
II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the military post in Wyoming Territory now called Cantonment Reno will hereafter be known and designated as Fort McKinney.

CIRCULAR, M. D. PACIFIC, Aug. 22, 1877.

Publishes the decision from Hdqrs Army, that "as the transportation of families of enlisted men is not provided for by law, it is not legal to divert the funds of the Quartermaster's Department for that purpose, and that transportation will not be furnished in such cases hereafter."

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M., from Lewiston, I. T., to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 115, Aug. 14, D. C.)  
A. A. Surg. V. Blatt, from Dept. Missouri to Dept. Dakota (S. O. 81, Aug. 31, M. D. M.)  
Major C. H. Alden, Surg., to Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 117, Aug. 16, D. C.)  
A. A. Surg. C. V. Pettys, from Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., to Camp Brown, Wyoming, thence with Cos. C and M, 2d Cavalry, to Dept. Dakota, thence to Omaha, Neb.  
Capt. C. De Witt, Asst. Surg., to Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 107, Aug. 28, D. P.)  
A. A. Surg. W. D. Baker, to Portland, Ore. (S. F. O. 35, July 23, D. C.)  
Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M., to Lewiston, I. T., re-

lieving Capt. W. F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry (S. F. O. 29, July 16, D. C.)

A. A. Surg. S. A. Freeman, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Yuma, Cal., and report to the C. O. Camp Mojave, A. T., for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 92, Aug. 16, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. R. E. Lightburne, upon being relieved by A. A. Surg. Freeman, will report to the C. O. Camp Bowie, A. T. (S. O. 92, Aug. 16, D. A.)

Asst. Surg. J. V. De Ponne, to Fort Concho, Tex., and Asst. Surg. J. H. T. King, to Fort Clark, Texas (S. O. 153, Aug. 27, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. J. A. Fitzgerald to report for duty in the field. Major G. M. Sternberg, to receipt to Surg. Fitzgerald for medical property at Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. F. O. 34, July 23, D. C.)

Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., at the expiration of his present leave of absence, or at such earlier date as his health will permit, report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.)

1st Lieut. C. Ehler, Ordnance Department, will report in person to the commanding officer Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for temporary duty at that post until Nov. 1, 1877, when he will proceed to the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, and report to the commanding officer thereof for duty (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.)

1st Lieut. S. Q. Robinson, Asst. Surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Department of West Point, and will report to the Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic to accompany the 3d Infantry to the West (S. O., Sept. 1, W. D.)

2d Lieut. W. Young, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers, and will report by letter without delay to 1st Lieut. George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, in charge of Explorations and Surveys west of the 100th meridian, Ogden, Utah, for assignment to duty upon the expiration of his present leave of absence (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. J. H. Kinsman and Surg. C. R. Greenleaf, from Dept. Gulf to M. D. Atlantic; Major T. F. Barr, J. A., from duty in the office of the Judge-Advocate General, to station (S. O., Sept. 4, W. D.)

Major E. McClellan, Surgeon, from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person without delay to the Comd'g General Dept. of the Columbia for assignment to duty (S. O. Aug. 31, W. D.)

1st Lieut. W. B. Davis, Assistant Surgeon, from duty at St. Louis Bks, Mo., and will report in person without delay to the Comd'g General Dept. of Dakota for assignment to duty (S. O., Aug. 31, W. D.)

Commissary Sergeant D. F. Driscoll, from duty at Fort Brown, Texas, and will report in person to the C. O. Fort Clark, Texas, for duty at that post, to relieve Com. Sergt. J. J. Hack, who, on being relieved, will proceed without delay to Fort Brown, Texas, and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O., Aug. 31, W. D.)

### DETACHED SERVICE.

At the request of the Medical Director, on account of illness the result of sunstroke, Surg. C. H. Alden, Chief Surgeon of the reserve column of troops operating against hostile Nez Percé Indians, at Croasdale's farm, near Mount Idaho, as soon as it may be deemed proper for him to travel, to report to the Medical Director (S. O. 113, Aug. 11, D. C.)

Surgeon G. M. Sternberg, to Fort Vancouver, with wounded from Fort Lapwai (S. O. 114, Aug. 13, D. C.)  
Captain L. S. Babbitt, Chief Ordnance Officer, to Lewiston, I. T., on duty (S. F. O. 29, July 16, D. C.)

1st Lieut. W. R. Hall, Asst. Surg., to Camp Macbeth, Kamiah, I. T. (S. F. O. 31, July 18, D. C.)  
Capt. A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M., New Orleans, La., will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss. (S. O. 138, Aug. 31, D. G.)

Major H. Clay Wood, A. A. G., on Court of Inquiry at Lewiston, I. T. (S. F. O. 42, Sept. 3, D. C.)

A. A. Surg. W. Barbour, on board to examine applicants for superintendency of National Cemetery (S. O. 154, Sept. 3, Dept. Mo.)

Asst. Surg. C. Smart, to Camp Brown, W. T., for field service under Col. Merritt (S. O. 109, Aug. 31, D. P.)

Surg. C. E. Goddard, member G. C. M. Fort McKavett, Texas (S. O. 153, Sept. 3, D. T.)

Surgeon C. R. Greenleaf and Hosp. Stewd G. D. Belt, to Huntsville, Ala., thence to Scranton, Penn.; Asst. Surg. E. B. Mosely, to Mobile Bks, Ala., thence to Scranton, Penn.; Asst. Surg. L. W. Crampton, to Holly Springs, Miss., thence to Mauch Chunk, Penn.; Hosp. Stewd G. Lauder, to Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Asst. Surg. J. K. Corson, to Wilkesbarre, Penn., for temporary duty during the absence of Asst. Surg. M. E. Taylor; Asst. Surg. S. G. Cowdrey, to Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., thence to Wilkesbarre, Penn. (S. O. 200, Aug. 31, M. D. A.)

Asst. Surg. C. Ewen, member G. C. M. at Easton, Pa. (S. O. 201, Sept. 5, M. D. A.)

Asst. Surg. W. H. Corbuser, to Chattanooga, Tenn., thence to Jeffersonville, Ind.; Asst. Surgeon W. H. Gardner, to Greenville, S. C., thence to Allegheny Arsenal, Penn.; Asst. Surg. M. K. Taylor, to Baton Rouge Bks, La., thence to Wilkesbarre, Penn. (S. O. 197, Aug. 28, M. D. A.)

Board of Officers to consist of Lieut.-Cols. M. V. Sheridan and F. D. Grant, Aide-de-camps; Major G. A. Forsyth, A. A. D. C., and Major W. C. Spencer, Surgeon, for examination of candidate for the appointment of a 2d lieutenant (S. O. 82, Sept. 1, M. D. M.)

Capt. E. J. Strang, Q. M., member G. C. M. at Fort Griffin, Texas, Sept. 10 (S. O. 155, Aug. 30, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. D. G. Caldwell, M. D., member G. C.

M. at Fort Griffin, Texas, Sept. 10 (S. O. 155, August 30, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. B. F. Pope, J. A. G. C. M. at Ft Stockton, Texas, Sept. 12 (S. O. 155, Aug. 30, D. T.)

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Twenty-five days, Post Chaplain G. A. England, Ft. McPherson, Neb. (S. O. 108, Aug. 30, D. P.)

Four days, Major G. B. Dandy, Q. M., Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 201, Sept. 7, M. D. A.)

One month, Major B. Norris, Surgeon (S. O., Sept. 1, W. D.)

2d Lieut. W. Young, Corps of Engrs, extended forty days (S. O., Sept. 3, W. D.)

1st Lieut. R. Craig, 4th Artillery, Acting Signal Officer, from July 24 to Aug. 23, 1877, inclusive, confirmed by the Secretary of War (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.)

### PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major J. B. Keefer, P. D., to pay troops to June 30, 1877, at Camp Harney, Ore. (S. O. 144, Aug. 13, D. C.)

### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stewd W. Hamberg, is relieved from duty at Madison Bks, N. Y., and will proceed to Mauch Chunk, Penn., for duty (S. O. 199, Aug. 30, M. D. A.)

### THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, \* Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and B. H. L., Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Ore.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.  
\* In the field against the Nez Percé Indians.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. R. Parnell, appointed Provost Marshal of the expedition against the non-treaty Indians (S. F. O. 31, July 18, D. C.)

1st Lieut. J. Q. Adams as Provost Marshal of expedition against non-treaty Indians (S. F. O. 29, July 16, D. C.)

Capt. D. Perry, S. G. Whipple, J. Jackson and W. H. Winters, on Military Commission at Camp Miller, Kamiah, I. T., July 17 (S. F. O. 30, July 17, D. C.)

1st Lieut. A. O. Brodie to report to Capt. D. Perry, comd'g Cavalry column, for orders (S. F. O. 31, July 18, D. C.)

1st Lieut. W. R. Parnell to Walla Walla, W. T., on public business (S. F. O. 35, July 23, D. C.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. W. R. Parnell to join his company (S. F. O. 34, July 22, D. C.)

1st Lieut. J. Q. Adams to join his company (S. F. O. 31, July 18, D. C.)

Court of Inquiry.—At his own request, a Court of Inquiry at Lewiston, I. T., Sept. 3, to investigate charges brought against Capt. D. Perry by citizens of the Territory of Idaho (S. F. O. 42, July 31, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—This regiment is changing station.

Leave of Absence.—One year, on Surg. certificate, Capt. E. R. Wells (S. O., Sept. 1, W. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. G. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B. C. H. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut. O. Elting to Fort Russell; Co. K to Camp Brown, W. T., for field service (S. O. 109, Aug. 31, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. H. K. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; E. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. Davis and 1st Lieut. W. C. Miller relieved from G. C. M. at Fort Elliott, Tex., and Capt. W. Davis freshly detailed as J. A. of the same (S. O. 156, Aug. 30, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. D. E. F. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. D. G. K. M. Camp Brown, W. T.; E. Ft. Sanders, W. T.  
\* In the field.

Detached Service.—Col. W. Merritt to Camp Brown, W. T. Co. F from Fort Russell, three companies from Fort McPherson and Co. D from Sidney Bks to Fort Brown for field service. Col. Merritt to assume command of Camp Stambaugh if necessary, and take all troops as required. All Indian scouts to report to Major V. K. Hart in the field (S. O. 109, Aug. 31, D. P.)

1st Lieut. E. D. Thomas, A. D. C., member, G. C. M. Camp McDowell, A. T., Sept. 5 (S. O. 92, Aug. 16, D. A.)

Movements.—A correspondent writes that Gen. Merritt and the Adjutant, Lieut. King, left Fort Russell, Aug. 29, in compliance with telegraphic orders received on the night of Aug. 28, proceeding direct to Camp Brown. Gen. Merritt is to organize a command to head off the Nez Percés, who are working ores into the Wind River Valley from the Yellowstone along Jones' trail. Hayes and Woodson's companies (G and K) passed up the railroad, Aug. 28, on the march to Camp Brown—all other companies of the 5th along line of road were then in readiness to move at a moment's notice for Camp Brown. The 2d Cav. had not then started for the Yellowstone, being held to reinforce Merritt. Indications on that date were that Merritt would have six or eight strong companies of cavalry at Fort Brown by the 4th or 5th Sept. Hart's Battalion of the 5th is still north of the Big Horn range.



**6TH CAVALRY**, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.  
\* In camp near old Camp Wallen, A. T.

**Detached Service**.—Capt. D. Madden, T. C. Tupper, 1st Lieut. C. G. Gordon, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. T. A. Touey, members, and 1st Lieut. J. B. Kerr, Adj't., J. A. of G. C. M. Camp Grant, A. T., Aug. 30 (S. O. 92, Aug. 16, D. A.).

1st Lieut. H. M. Kendall, member, and 2d Lieut. E. E. Bravo, J. A. of G. C. M. Camp McDowell, A. T., Sept. 5 (S. O. 92, Aug. 16, D. A.).

2d Lieut. G. L. Scott to San Francisco with prisoners, thence on leave of absence (S. O. 92, Aug. 16, D. A.).

**G. C. M.**—Before a G. C. M. of which Major R. Smith, Paymaster, U. S. A., is president, was arraigned and tried: Capt. Charles H. Campbell. Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War. (New.)" Specification—"In this, that Capt. C. H. Campbell, 6th Cav., did write the following letter to Capt. W. S. Worth, 8th Inf., relative to his (Capt. Worth) official acts as commanding officer, commanding Camp Apache, A. T., to wit:

CAMP VERDE, A. T., June 19, 1877.

Major W. S. Worth:

Sir: I have been informed of the manner in which you have acted towards one of my laundresses, left at Camp Apache, because I had not sufficient transportation to bring her with me. Under different circumstances I should endeavor to have you tried by Court-martial for your conduct. I have long since known that you were devoid of all honor, but (until I heard of your late action) I did not think all gentlemanly instincts had left you. The vindictive feelings you have towards me, but dare not exhibit in my presence, you vent upon a poor old woman. Your conduct is low and dirty, and I consider you an unfit associate for gentlemen.  
C. H. CAMPBELL.

This on or about the 19th day of June, 1877, at Camp Verde, A. T. Plea—To the specification, 1st charge, "Guilty." To the 1st and 2d charges and specifications, "Not Guilty." Findings—Of the specification, 1st charge, "Guilty." Of the 1st charge, "Not Guilty" but "Guilty" of conduct prejudicial to good conduct and military discipline. Of the additional charge and specifications, "Not Guilty." Sentence, "To be reprimanded in orders by the reviewing authority." The proceedings in the foregoing case of Capt. Charles H. Campbell, 6th Cav., having been thoroughly examined, the following are the orders in the case: No evidence having been submitted by the accused in mitigation of the specification to the first charge, to which he plead guilty, the court has virtually ruled that the specification does not sustain the charge. The plea of guilty to the specification was manifestly made to forestall investigation. Had the court called for witnesses and obtained evidence of some provocation to influence the modification of the charge, there might have been some justification for such a finding. It is impossible to understand how a Court-martial could take so lenient a view of such an offence against military propriety. Let us pass into a precedent that an officer can write such letters to a late commanding officer, with no heavier penalty than a reprimand, then all who think they have a grievance—and think it revenge to insult and call names—will await a change of station, to avail themselves of it, for there could be no restraining influence in a reprimand to a mind that had no higher sense of redress than to write such a communication; for their official acts commanding officers would be subjected to abuse and insult from non-appreciative subordinates as soon as the latter were beyond their control; and official courtesy and respect for authority would cease to exist in the Army. Had the court found the accused guilty of the specifications to the additional charge and attached no criminality thereto, the findings would at least have been consistent with the evidence, whatever view might be taken of the court's judgment of the offence. A court may entertain its own view of the nature and degree of the charges, but it is sworn to "well and truly try and determine according to evidence." How the court could find him not guilty of these specifications cannot be ascertained by reading the testimony. A careless administration of the company fund may be frequent with officers commanding companies but it cannot be recognized as right, and if an officer is arraigned he must expect to be held to as strict an accountability for this fund as for any other. The fact, that the fund is generally small, and officers as a rule, believed to be above such petty embezzlement, may be considered in case of doubt, or where the officer is in good standing, but when the fact is found that he cannot produce the fund when required, he should be held as strictly accountable as if the fund were large; an officer who cannot manage a small fund, has no business in a service where he may at any time be required to manage a large one. The accounts of the accused are notoriously in a bad state, and it is in evidence that he is receiving only a fraction of his salary in consequence of stoppages, an experience which should have protected him against such accusations. The proceedings are approved, the findings and sentence are disapproved. Capt. Campbell will be released from arrest and restored to duty (G. O. 18, Aug. 7, D. A.).

**7TH CAVALRY**, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, \* and R. E. G. I. \* K. \* L. \* Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. \* D. \* H. \* M. \* Fort Rice, D. T.; C. \* Ft. Totten, D. T.; F. \* Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.  
\* In the field.

**Transferred**.—Veterinary Surg. W. H. Going from the 3d Cav. to the 7th Cav., and will join the latter regiment at his own expense (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.).

**8TH CAVALRY**, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. F. \* K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.  
\* Scouting.

**Leave of Absence**.—Major A. J. Alexander, extended five months (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.).

**9TH CAVALRY**, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; L. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L. Fort Union, N. M.

**10TH CAVALRY**, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. Ft. Concho, Tex.; G. Ft. Griffin, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; I. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. Duncan, Tex.; R. San Felipe, Tex.; F. K. L. M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; C. Ft. McKavett, Tex.

**Detached Service**.—Lieut. Col. J. W. Davidson, Capt. P. L. Lee, 2d Lieut. J. S. Jouett, members, and 1st Lieut. S. R. Colladay, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Griffin, Tex., Sept. 10 (S. O. 155, Aug. 30, D. T.).

**Revoked**.—The leave of absence granted Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, on his own request, is revoked (S. O. 153, Aug. 27, D. T.).

**1ST ARTILLERY**, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. B. Easton, Pa.; C. D. H. L. M. Reading, Pa.; E. F. I. Mauch Chunk, Pa.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

**Detached Service**.—Capt. W. M. Graham, C. P. Eakin, 1st Lieut. J. W. MacMurray, H. L. Harris, and 2d Lieut. A. S. Bacon, members, G. C. M. Mauch Chunk, Pa., Sept. 1 (S. O. 198, Aug. 29, M. D. A.).

Capt. R. T. Frank, A. M. Randol, T. McCrea, W. L. Haskin, T. Ward, 1st Lieut. J. C. White, members, and 1st Lieut. E. Van Andrus, J. A. of G. C. M. Easton, Pa., Sept. 5, to try 1st Lieut. E. D. Wheeler (S. O. 201, Sept. 1, M. D. A.).

**2ND ARTILLERY**.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. Ft. Mifflin, Md.; E. F. L. Carlisle Bks, Pa.; M. Pittsburg, Pa.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; L. Washington, D. C.

**Transferred**.—Upon his own application, approved by his regimental comdr., 1st Lieut. E. S. Curtis from Bat. H to Bat. G, vice 1st Lieut. H. A. Reed, transferred to Bat. H. Lieut. Curtis will, at his own expense, proceed to join his proper station (S. O., Aug. 30, W. D.).

**3RD ARTILLERY**, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H. A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. Scranton, Pa.; C. Wilkesbarre, Pa.; F. H. K. Pittsburg, Pa.; D. E. G. L. Mauch Chunk, Pa.; I. M. Mauch Chunk, Pa.

**Detached Service**.—Capt. J. G. Turnbull, 1st Lieut. J. M. Califf, 2d Lieut. B. H. Randolph, L. L. Bruff, members, and 1st Lieut. W. A. Kobbe, Jr., Adj't., J. A. of G. C. M. Mauch Chunk, Pa., Sept. 1 (S. O. 198, Aug. 29, M. D. A.).

Major H. G. Gibson to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 198, Aug. 29, M. D. A.).

**4TH ARTILLERY**, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. M. \* Fort Stevens, Or.; D. \* G. \* Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. \* Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.  
\* In the field against the Nez Percé Indians.

**Change of Station**.—Bat. B back to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., via Columbia River or Boise and Winnemucca, as shall be most expeditious (S. O. 105, Aug. 16, M. D. P.).

**Detached Service**.—Capt. J. Egan, 1st Lieut. W. Ennis, E. S. Chapin, members, and 2d Lieut. G. L. Anderson, J. A. of G. C. M. San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 23 (S. O. 106, Aug. 21, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. G. H. Paddock to Fort Lapwai, I. T., relieving 1st Lieut. H. H. Pierce, 21st Inf. (S. F. O. 29, July 16, D. C.).

Capt. M. P. Miller, G. B. Rodney and C. B. Throckmorton, on Military Commission at Camp Miller, Kamiah, I. T., July 17 (S. F. O. 30, July 17, D. C.).

Capt. C. B. Throckmorton to command of detachment consisting of his own company (M. 4th Art.), Capt. S. P. Jocelyn's company (B. 21st Inf.), and Capt. J. G. Trimble's company (H. 1st Cav.) The three-inch rifled-gun and one howitzer will remain with this command. Capt. Throckmorton to take a defensive position, thoroughly intrench it, watch the trails leading from Kamiah, I. T., southward, and by a few riflemen prevent hostiles from passing (S. F. O. 31, July 18, D. C.).

Capt. E. Field, 1st Lieut. S. W. Taylor, 2d Lieut. J. M. Jones, W. M. Medcalf, members, G. C. M. Camp Sully, I. T., July 25 (S. F. O. 36, July 24, D. C.).

Major J. Stewart on Court of Inquiry, Lewiston, I. T., Sept. 3 (S. F. O. 43, July 31, D. C.).

2d Lieut. J. T. French, Jr., Aug. 18, with recruits to report to Major J. Green, 1st Cav., Portland, Ore., thence back to Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 105, Aug. 16, M. D. P.).

**5TH ARTILLERY**, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. M. Scranton, Pa.; D. E. I. Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Ft. Monroe, Va.

**Change of Station**.—As soon as the interchange of companies of the 3d and 13th Inf., between Wilkesbarre and Scranton, Penn., has been effected, Bats. B and M, 5th Art., at Wilkesbarre, Penn., will be sent to Scranton, for temporary duty at that point, and the remaining companies of the 3d Inf., (4 in number,) at Scranton, will be sent to Wilkesbarre (S. O. 201, Sept. 1, M. D. A.).

**Detached Service**.—1st Lieut. W. B. McCallum to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for the purpose of bringing to Co. M, at its present station, articles designated by the company comdr. and approved by the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 197, Aug. 28, M. D. A.).

Capt. G. V. Weir and 2d Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, members, G. C. M. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 30 (S. O. 197, Aug. 28, M. D. A.).

**1ST INFANTRY**.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and C. E. I. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency, D. B. \* Ft. M. Fort Sully, D. T.; G. \* Ft. Standing Rock Agency.  
\* In the field.

**Leave of Absence**.—One month, on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Dakota, 1st Lieut. F. M. Lynde (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.).

Capt. F. Walker, extended three months (S. O., Aug. 31, W. D.).

**2ND INFANTRY**, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—En route via Railroad and Steamboat to Dept. of Columbia.

**Detached Service**.—Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam on Court of Inquiry, Lewiston, I. T., Sept. 3 (S. F. O. 43, July 31, D. C.).

**3RD INFANTRY**, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and H. Pittsburg, Pa.; A. B. C. E. F. G. K. Scranton, Pa.; D. I. Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The Third Regiment of Infantry will be put en route for Montana via Ogden, Utah, with as little delay as practicable. The Commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic will make the necessary arrangements for the movements of the regiment and its detachments and impedimenta left at Southern posts. (G. O. 82, Aug. 30, H. Q. A.).

**Change of Station**.—The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Gulf was ordered to send the officers and men, authorized laundresses, necessary company property, authorized baggage, etc., of this regiment to Pittsburg, Penn., ultimately to join their regiment there or elsewhere. The regiment will be prepared to go to Montana, via Omaha and Ogden, thence marching to Fort Shaw, a march of four or five hundred miles (S. O. 200, Aug. 31, M. D. A.).

**Detached Service**.—1st Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, A. D. C., to the Dalles, Vancouver Arsenal, and Portland, after 40 Indian scouts from the War Spring agency, thence to accompany the co-operating column via Haugman's Creek and Spokane River (S. F. O. 35, July 23, D. C.).

Major H. L. Chipman, Capt. W. H. Penrose, 1st Lieut. E. A. Belger, members, G. C. M. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 30 (S. O. 197, Aug. 29, M. D. A.).

1st Lieut. F. B. Jones to Mobile Bks, Ala., and Newport Bks, Ky., to attend to transfer of stores (S. O. 202, Sept. 3, M. D. A.).

**Relieved**.—Lieut. Col. J. R. Brooke from special duty, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., at which place he was on leave of absence when detailed (S. O. 200, Aug. 31, M. D. A.).

**4TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. F. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. L. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; H. Camp Stambaugh.

**Detached Service**.—Capt. A. B. Cain, member, G. C. M. Omaha Bks, Neb., by pars. 3 and 4, S. O. 64, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 108, Aug. 30, D. P.).

**Relieved**.—Capt. W. H. Bisbee and 1st Lieut. J. H. Spencer, relieved from duty as members G. C. M. Omaha Bks, Neb., by pars. 3 and 4, S. O. 64, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 108, Aug. 30, D. P.).

**Roster for August**.—Of Non-commissioned Officers, 4th Inf., commanded by Col. F. F. Flint, Hdqrs Fort Bridger, W. T.:

Fort Bridger, W. T.: Sergt. Major J. H. Rust; Q. M. Sergt. J. Wright; Chief Musician F. A. Gast; Principal Musician R. White; 1st Sergt. H. Osborn, K.; Sergt. P. White, P. Riell, J. Donovan, J. Anderson, K.; Corporals C. Scribner, L. Keyser, M. O'Donnell, P. J. Connel, K. Fort Bridger, W. T. (on detached service at Omaha Barracks, Omaha, Neb.): 1st Sergt. C. Bahr, G.; Sergt. J. A. Turner, R. Scholzen, H. Shields, J. Koch, G.; Corporals A. Miller, J. Sheridan, J. C. Deats, G. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.: 1st Sergt. A. Tobler, A.; Sergts. P. Pollard, F. Farrell, C. Steele, A.; Corporals T. Dowd, W. Hoffman, A. Cantonment Reno, W. T.: 1st Sergt. W. Cox, B.; Sergts. C. Seton, B. Geraghty, G. J. Morgan, J. Powers, B.; Corporals J. Wilson, M. Besssey, M. M. Park, B.; 1st Sergt. C. A. Dugan, E.; Sergts. J. O'Donnell, J. Robert, P. Baur, E. J. Bowen, E.; Corporals G. Cair, M. E. Hayes, W. Keon, E.; 1st Sergt. J. Kelly, I.; Sergts. P. H. Dice, W. H. Hanley, R. W. Merrill, J. Walsh, I.; Corporals T. Fleming, G. Tait, I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.: 1st Sergt. J. O. Ward, C.; Sergts. R. Cox, W. Webber, G.; Corporals J. McKinnon, C. R. Griffin, C.; 1st Sergt. L. Roper, F.; Sergts. J. C. Cain, L. Dugan, M. Cunningham, J. Gallagher, F.; Corporals J. Turner, A. M. Campbell, W. Johnston, F. Omaha Barracks, Omaha, Neb. (on detached service at Chicago, Ill.): 1st Sergt. J. A. Devine, D.; Sergts. J. Pistor, F. Smyth, J. F. Cochran, D.; Corporals R. Flynn, I. Henslip, D.; 1st Sergt. P. McCarthy, H.; Sergts. P. E. B. Ostrom, J. Smith, J. Kiefer, H.; Corporals D. Riley, J. H. Sweeney, R. McTamoney, H.

**5TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

**6TH INFANTRY**, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. H. I. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

**Leave of Absence**.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. A. L. Wagner, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 116, Aug. 27, D. P.).

1st Lieut. C. G. Penney, R. Q. M., extended nine months (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.).

**7TH INFANTRY**, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

**Capt. Wm. Logan**.—Capt. Logan of the 7th Inf., who was killed in the Big Hole fight on the 9th of August, served in the same regiment about 25 years, 12 as an enlisted man, and 13 as an officer. Before the war he had seen good service in Texas, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. During the war he participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and was wounded at Fredricksburg. In the summer of 1872, while under the command of Major Baker, 2d Cav., escorting a surveying party on the Yellowstone, the camp was attacked by a large force of Sioux Indians. Capt. Logan (then Lieut.) was in command of the guard. By his vigilance and energy he bravely kept the Indians at a stand, and saved the transportation herd until the command turned out and defeated the Indians. He was in the field with Gen. Gibbon on the Yellowstone campaign last year from the 17th of March until October, and participated in rescuing Reno and his command from the fate that befel Custer. He was brave, generous and kind-hearted to a fault, and a worthy representative of his Celtic race. His frank, affable manner and genial good humor won him many friends and acquaintances in and out of the Army, all of whom will regret his loss, but none will feel it more than the poor widow and numerous family of young and helpless children that he leaves behind.

AN OLD COMRADE.

**The Wounded Officers**.—The Montana Herald, Aug. 20, says: The disabled officers of the 7th Inf., in "temporary quarantine" at the Cosmopolitan, are Capt. Constant Williams, 1st Lieut. Chas. A. Coolidge,



425, the Cavalry 2,884, the Infantry 10,726 non-commissioned officers and men. The total of the standing troops on December 14, 1876, numbered, therefore, 6,089 officers and 17,035 rank and file, which shows a deficiency of 90 officers and 6,660 men from the establishment of 25,483 head, as constituted by successive Imperial decrees and votes of the Chambers.



## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE following official despatches relating to Indian hostilities have passed during the present week:

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 31, 1877.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

No very important news from Montana and nothing which can be considered absolutely reliable. The hostile Nez Percés are said to be on the east fork of the Yellowstone on Clark's Fork Trail, and it is thought that some portion of them have gone with the wounded to some other place. Col. Sturgis with his command has gone from the Crow Agency to Clark's Fork, east of the range of mountains, to intercept them. The command from Fort Ellis must now be on the trail near the bridge over the Yellowstone, west of the range. Gen. Howard's command should be there also. We may hear of a fight in a few days. There is not much danger of these Indians going to Sitting Bull. The Nez Percés and Sioux are not friends; they always have fought each other. Capt. Cushing with his command started this morning from Fort Ellis for the Crow Agency.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

DEER LODGE, M. T., Aug. 31, 1877.

General E. D. Townsend, Adj.-Gen., Washington, D. C.:

Despatches about the 3d Infantry being ordered West have been received. The order will give great satisfaction here. The people are so scattered and employed that protection of their borders is essential to their prosperity. My party is in splendid health and condition.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

CHICAGO, August 30, 1877.

Gen. Townsend, Adj.-General, Washington, D. C.:

I forward the following despatch from Col. Gibbon in connection with the information desired from me this morning by the Secretary of War in relation to Sitting Bull.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen.

HELENA, M. T., Aug. 30, 1877.

General Sherman just left. Showed me your despatches. I do not believe the reports of Sitting Bull being south of the line, nor does Sherman. Major Walsh closely watches the camp and will give us early intelligence of any movements. As Sitting Bull's camp is closer to Benton than any other point we can get news sooner than anybody else. I will keep you informed.

GIBBON.

CHICAGO, August 30, 1877.

Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have no information except that communicated by Gen. Terry from Col. Miles of August 19, except a telegram from Gen. Sherman on his arrival at Helena, M. T., from Fort Benton, dated Aug. 23, in which he says: "At Benton I heard that Sitting Bull was still at his old camp at Wood Mountain. Col. Miles, who is engaged expressly in the business of watching Sitting Bull, is most likely to be correctly informed."

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General.

Wood Mountain is in Canada, not far from the border, almost directly north of Fort Benton. It is in easy reach of United States territory.

Newspaper despatches state that Crazy Horse made his escape from Red Cloud Agency but was followed and captured by Gen. Bradley. In the scuffle over his arrest, Crazy Horse was wounded by a knife stab and another Indian was hurt. Gen. Sheridan's despatch below refers to this. A general rising at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies has been prevented by Gen. Bradley's promptness. The despatch is as follows:

CHEYENNE, W. T., Sept. 5, 1877.

To Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:

Crazy Horse was at the bottom of the whole trouble at both agencies, and yesterday his band was dismembered by soldiers and our Indians, mostly by the latter. The members of his band are being distributed among other bands. Crazy Horse is now a prisoner, and I have ordered Bradley to send him off where he will be out of harm's way. You can rest assured that everything at the agencies is perfectly quiet and will remain so. The advance of the Lame Deer party has already come in, and the balance will be in four or five days, with the exception of five lodges that went to hunt up Sitting Bull. I have given the necessary orders about disarming them as they come in. This is the end of all trouble, as far as the Sioux are concerned, outside of Sitting Bull.

GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier-General, commanding.

St. PAUL, September 5.

Mr. Forrester, Indian trader on the Upper River, informs me that a scout who left a point twenty miles from Sitting Bull's camp about the 23d August came into Wolf Point, ninety miles above Buford, August 25, and reported no indications of Sitting Bull this side of the line. Mr. Forrester also states that a messenger from the Canadian police who was at Benton, August 18, reported Sitting Bull in his camp on British territory as late as August 14.

RUGGLES,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. Terry, as the military member of the Sitting Bull Commission, passed through New York city during the present week. He shares Gen. Gibbon's incredulity as to the return of Sitting Bull, and the matter has been set at rest by an official despatch from the Canadian Government's Indian Agent that Sitting Bull was at Wood Mountain only six days ago. The departure of the Commission is not yet positively arranged.

THE Boston Daily Globe says that Col. Edmund Rice of Cambridge, the inventor of the Rice bayonet, has gone to Russia on the steamer *City of Richmond*. He goes with letters of introduction, with a view of witnessing and studying the military movements by the Russians and Turks, and introducing his famous trowelfbayonet to the notice of the authorities.

## THE NEZ PERCÉS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the editorial entitled "The Indian War," in your issue of July 7, appear some important errors in the statement of the conclusions of law and fact deduced in my report, calculated to mislead those readers of the JOURNAL who may not see the report and to misrepresent history.

In the first of the "conclusions," as stated in the editorial, the words "as well as whites" should be stricken out. So far as my report (and the Indian title to land) is concerned, this conclusion of law, in its entirety, is applicable to Indians only.

Second. "The rights . . . are founded on treaties with the Nez Percé nation executed in 1855, 1863, and 1868, to none of which treaties either Joseph or his band were parties. (The italics are mine.) Old Joseph, father of the present chief, gave a reluctant assent and his signature to the treaty of June 11, 1855" (p. 23 of the Report). By this act he bound his band and his son and successor.

Third. In reference to the Wallowa Valley, "it was given up by a large portion of the tribe to the United States by the treaty of 1868, etc.," read 1863.

"This [marriage] has induced Tipulallai to espouse Joseph's cause; hence the present struggle." Reuben (Tip-u-la-lai-ony-kul-la-ta-kin), chief of the Nez Percé nation, died several months before this outbreak. Undoubtedly, as a Nez Percé, he sympathized with Joseph in his advocacy of the disputed title and land interests, as against the Government and the whites; but I have not written, nor have I learned, that he ever, by word or deed, espoused the cause of Joseph; on the contrary, I believe Reuben counselled Joseph, in the interests of peace, quietly to come and settle with his band within the limits of the established reservation. "Hence the present struggle" is a mistake.

"Under the provisions of this order [Executive order of June 10, 1875] white settlers have entered the domain of Joseph and settled there." White settlers—squatters—had located in Wallowa Valley prior even to the Executive order of June 16, 1873.

The present outbreak was occasioned by an attempt upon the part of the Government to put the non-treaty Nez Percés (including Joseph and his band) upon the established reservation by force. For had they not agreed to go upon the reservation, the officials of the Indian Department had summoned the troops to their aid. Indeed, the troops were already under orders and moving. Of this White Bird, Joseph, and other chiefs were well aware. The solution of the problem had reached the stage of amicable coercion.

The immediate cause, which precipitated the outbreak, is said to have been a drunken frolic among members of White Bird's band, resulting in the murder, possibly unpremeditated, of Larry Ott, a settler on Salmon river, by an Indian of this band. Mr. Ott had killed this Indian's father in time past. It is alleged this killing was unprovoked.

An officer of sound judgment and with good opportunity for ascertaining facts, writes me as follows, viz.:

It is known that for several days prior to June 14 the settlers about Mount Idaho noticed unusual conduct on the part of White Bird's Indians, in camp near that place. They were having war dances and "making medicine," riding in circles about their village, etc., etc. On the 14th one Larry Ott on Salmon river was killed by a small party of these Indians, who, however, did not molest Ott's family. He was killed by the son of an Indian, who was killed by Ott two years ago without provocation. The same day (14th) two more white men were killed not far from Mount Idaho, for the reason, as these Indians supposed, that these men had been actively instrumental in urging on the compulsory settlement of the "non-treaties" on their reservation. Other hostile demonstrations were also made on the 14th; but, during all this time, and for some days before, it is known Joseph and his brother (Old-cut) were over on Salmon river, curing or jerking beef for their families, and returned on the evening of the 14th to hear for the first time of the outbreak; and Joseph proposed to go at once to the agency and give himself up, but was persuaded by his squaw and his brother not to do so. They then went over to White Bird's camp and had a talk, Joseph being urged on by the others, although none of his band had been implicated up to that time. That night, however, a few of his men, who had some grudge against Norton, living on Cottonwood Creek, started off to kill him. He, in the meantime, having heard of the murders of the previous day, became alarmed and started for Mount Idaho late at night, but was beset by these Indians at day break and killed, his wife and wife's sister were both wounded, whether by accident or design, but were allowed to go on. It is said that Joseph, on learning this, said it was too late to turn back, or words to that effect, and that he would cast in his lot or take chances with the rest. That day about twenty settlers, including women and children, were killed, but the atrocities usually perpetrated by savages, such as scalping, mutilation, etc., were not practised.

The Chief White Bird is the directing mind of the war. Joseph is the fighting chief. It is my belief Joseph was urged into this war against his judgment and inclination, and would gladly be well out of it.

Much there is, in the past life and character of Joseph, one feels inclined to admire. But for him the Rubicon is crossed. He is now a murderer, an outcast. The gallowes is the only fit, though sad, sequel to the brave but unhappy career of the Nez Percé Chief, Wal-lam-mute-kint. It has been stated above that this Indian outbreak in Idaho, is due to an attempt to put this non-treaty Nez Percé chief, with others, upon the reservation at Lapwai by force. Did the necessity exist for forcibly placing him upon a reservation? What wrong had he committed? Cite the act of hostility! So far as the Indian is concerned, he was at peace, and not unfriendly towards the whites. Per contra, one of his band had been unjustifiably killed by a white man, Finley, as late as June 23 of last year, and the homicide is yet unpunished. The boasted "majesty of the law" cannot reach the murderer of an Indian! The civil law distinguishes on the ownership of the gored ox! As just here pertinent, will you kindly give space in my report of Dec. 1, 1876, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. There can be now no impropriety in publishing it, as the report of the "Nez Percé Commission"—from whose published proceedings this report was, evidently by design, ex-

cluded—has been several months before the public. [Want of space compels us to defer the publication of this report.—Ed.]

H. C. W.

HQRS DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, PORTLAND, ORE., August 8, 1877.

## ODE TO THE PLYMOUTH.

BY A YOUNG LADY OF BATON ROUGE.

[Among the many tributes paid to the *Plymouth* during her famous cruise up the Mississippi River, was the following neat little piece of poetry, which breathes the spirit of welcome she everywhere aroused.]

Hail! to the monarch of waters,

Grand and majestic she rides

Over the waves of the ocean,

Conquering whatever betides:

If it be hearts of the fair,

Or arms of the brave and true,

We pay her all due honor—

We, who fought against the blue.

Remember our soldiers in gray—

That brave and sturdy band—

And we do not them betray

When we take the friendly hand.

The war is o'er and past,

And peace smiles o'er us all;

Thank God for it, at last,

The "Gray" and "Blue" and all!

So hail to our noble ship;

Hail to her brave commander;

Hail to her boys in blue,

Who are now our nation's defenders.

May victory follow them ever,

Their flag be flung to the breeze;

Fair winds and clear weather

Follow them over the seas.

RAPHAEL SEMMES.—The death of ex-Admiral Raphael Semmes, once of the Confederate Navy, on the 30th August, brings to mind the record of an officer of great naval talent, though employed at the crisis of his life in a losing cause. He was born in Charles county, Md., September 27, 1809, entered the United States Navy as midshipman in 1829, was commissioned lieutenant in 1837 and commander in 1855. During the Mexican war he served as aid to General Worth as well as in the Navy. In 1861 he was Secretary of the Light House Board. When the Rebellion broke out he resigned, and was assigned by the Confederate Government to the *Sumter*, with which he began the capture of American merchant vessels in the Gulf. He then went to Southampton, England, where he was watched by the *Tuscarora*, which followed him to Gibraltar, and so closely blockaded him in Tangier that he sold his vessel and returned to England. In August, 1862, he took command of the *Alabama*, and continued his career of destroying merchant vessels. On July 11, 1863, off Galveston, Texas, he after a short action sank the U. S. gunboat *Hatteras*. On July 19, 1864, in an engagement nine miles off the harbor of Cherbourg, France, the U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*, commanded by Captain Winslow, sank the *Alabama*. Semmes was taken up by the English yacht *Deerhound* and carried to England. Running the blockade through Texas, he reported at Richmond, and was placed in command of the James river fleet. Upon the evacuation of Richmond he blew up his vessels and followed Lee in his retreat. At the close of the war he entered upon the practice of law at Mobile. In December, 1865, he was arrested, taken to Washington, and imprisoned four months. He was afterward appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in the State seminary of Louisiana, at Alexandria. In 1851 he published "Service Afloat and Ashore during the Mexican War," and in 1852 the "Campaign of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico." In 1864 "The Cruise of the *Alabama* and *Sumter*" (London and New York), was published, and in 1869 "Mémorial of Service Afloat during the War Between the States."

J. W. WHITE, of the United States Marine Revenue Service, reports from Sitka, whither he was sent by the authorities at Washington, that he could not learn of any disturbances at Sitka, and of none in prospect except such as might result from strong drink. The population of Sitka consists of about twelve or fifteen white men of various nationalities, claiming to be American citizens, five full-blooded Russians, including the priest, and about two hundred and seventy half-breeds, including men, women and children. The Indian population varies from three hundred to fifteen hundred, according to the season. The half-breeds are a low, degraded class, and more is to be apprehended from them when drunk than from the Indians themselves.

THE Washington Nation of August 27 says: A new hand-siren, for use on vessels in case of fog or at night, was received at the Navy-yard last Thursday for experiments. It is contemplated adopting a siren for use on naval vessels, and it is thought that the hand-siren is superior to those worked by steam. A system of "compass signals" has been prepared in the office of the chief signal officer which gives a table of signals to be blown on the siren to designate the course a vessel is being steered. For instance: a single blast repeated each two and a half minutes shows that the vessel is headed due north, or within a half a point of north. If one blast is followed four seconds later by two others, the vessel is steering northeast, and the next signal is again begun at the end of two and a half minutes. Steering due east, two blasts are given; south, three blasts; and west four blasts, adding one, two or three blasts for the intermediate compass points, as given for steering "northeast." The experiments will be continued this week.



## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'd-in-Chief*  
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

## BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.  
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.  
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.  
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.  
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.  
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. Jas. H. Watmough.  
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.  
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

## FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.  
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.  
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.  
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.  
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Edw. T. Nichols.  
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

## FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.  
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullaly.

## NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

## COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, " Boston, Mass.  
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.  
Commodore John C. Feibiger, " Washington, D. C.  
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, " Norfolk, Va.  
Captain Clark H. Wells, " League Island, Penn.  
Commodore John Guest, " Portsmouth, N. H.  
Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.  
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, " New London.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Enterprise* has been ordered to be docked at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

The *Mayflower* arrived at Norfolk, Sept. 3, on her way to Washington City.

The *Alaska*, at New York, will be ready in the course of three or four months.

The *Lackawanna* sailed from the Mare Island Navy-yard, Aug. 25, for Puget Sound.

The *Wachusett*, at Boston, is expected to be completed for service in four or five months.

The *Monongahela*, now fitting out at New York, will proceed to the Asiatic Station via the Suez Canal.

The *Sweara* and *Ossipee*, of the North Atlantic station, now at Hampton Roads, are going on a cruise as far East as Portland, Maine.

COMMODORE E. T. NICHOLS has been ordered to examination for promotion on the 10th Sept. The Board, of which Rear-Admiral John Rodgers is president, will meet in Washington on that day.

The charges against Commander Wm. A. Kirkland have been withdrawn, and he has been relieved from arrest—the circumstances on which they were based having been satisfactorily explained to the Department.

THE Secretary of the Navy has acknowledged in very handsome and gratifying terms the prompt and judicious services of Rear-Admiral Alexander Murray, in the settlement of the difficulties between the Mexican authorities and the U. S. Consul at Acapulco some time ago, and on the occasion of the riots at San Francisco.

THE Secretary of the Navy left Washington on Tuesday, Sept. 4, for Terre Haute, Indiana, to be absent about three weeks. Rear-Admiral John C. Howell, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is Acting Secretary of the Navy during the absence of the Secretary.

A PAINFUL rumor obtained circulation in Washington lately that Lieutenant Thomas C. Terrell, U. S. Navy, lately commanding the monitor *Wyandotte*, had died suddenly at Jordan Alum Springs, in Virginia. A despatch, however, sent by Lieutenant Terrell to his brother, Colonel W. G. Terrell, of Kentucky, who is now there, proved that the rumor was happily untrue, but stated that he had been very ill, though now very much better and out of danger.

A GENERAL Naval Court-martial will convene at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 11, for the trial of Paymaster George R. Martin. The members of the court are Commodore Andrew Bryson, Captains J. C. P. DeKraft, Wm. T. Truxton and James H. Gilles, Pay Inspector Edward May, Paymasters A. J. Pritchard and Arthur Burtis. 1st Lieut. T. H. Harrington, U. S. Marine Corps, Judge Advocate.

A JOINT Board of Navy officers and civilian experts has been organized to meet at Chester, Penn., on Sept. 12, to thoroughly examine the *Puritan* and report what measures are necessary to make that vessel formidable for offensive and defensive operations, and whether any change is required in her plan of construction. The Board consists of Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell, Chief-Eng. David Smith, Naval Constructors Fernald and Boush and Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. H. Allen. The civilians invited to serve on the Board are James B. Eads, Professor Thurston and Civil Engineer Van Buren.

UNDER a recent decision of the Secretary of the Navy the caterer of the mess, in all the departments of a vessel, is the presiding officer thereof, and entitled to the head of the table. The executive officer can interfere only to prevent disorder or unrestrained breaches of decorum. The decision is based on the new regulations, and deprives the executive officer of the right heretofore claimed and exercised of taking the head of the table and considering himself the presiding officer thereat, so far as the ward room is concerned.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday World* says: Last Thursday week there came near being a drowning; two men, working on the *Constitution*, were thrown from a stage, one lodged on the rudder chains of the vessel, but the other went overboard. On endeavoring to launch the life-saving float the men failed to move it, when a boat's crew of apprentices put out from the ship and rescued the nearly drowned man. The officers in command of the ship then ordered an examination to be made to ascertain the cause of its not working, and after several attempts to set it off, it finally started, and to the utter amazement of all present, it sunk. We haven't been informed whether this life-saving (?) apparatus has been patented or not.

THE *Constitution* was at Newport Aug. 30, where she had been for a few days to give the cadets an opportunity to examine the Torpedo Station and receive some instruction. On Sept. 1 she sailed for Hampton Roads and is to finish her summer cruise in the Chesapeake Bay, so as to be at Annapolis by the 18th Sept. and land the classes of cadet midshipmen on the 19th. Rear-Admiral Rodgers left the *Constitution* at Newport, Aug. 31, and went to Annapolis. On Wednesday evening, Aug. 29, a hop was given to the midshipmen of the practice ship *Constitution* in the large hall of the Masonic Temple, by Mrs. Wilson Eyre and Capt. E. Simpson, U. S. N., both having sons in the third class. On Friday, Aug. 31, the midshipmen gave a return hop on board the *Constitution*, lasting from 2:30 till 7 p. m. Many of the prominent summer visitors were present and the very handsome entertainment was pronounced by all to be a great success. The *Constitution* sailed on Saturday at 1 p. m., for the Capes of Virginia. The training ship *Saratoga* arrived at Newport from Oak Bluffs, Mass., Aug. 31, at 4 p. m., and will remain till Sept. 5, when she will sail for Hampton Roads, Va. While at Newport she will receive boys between the ages of 16 and 17, possessing the proper physical qualifications.

THE *Richmond*, flying the broad pennant of Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell, late Commander-in-Chief of the South Atlantic Station, arrived at the Boston Navy-yard Sept. 1. She has been in commission for five years and has sailed over 60,000 miles, visited 75 ports, and has twice passed through the straits of Magellan and once through the Messier and Smyth's Channels (a continuation of Magellan Straits on the west side of South America); has been the flagship of three different stations, borne the flag of three rear-admirals on the North and South Pacific Stations, and one commodore on the South Pacific and Atlantic Stations, as commanders-in-chief of squadrons. Many of the officers and crew have been on board much over the usual limit of a cruise (three years), one hundred and ten officers and upwards of a thousand men have served on board since commissioned. The *Richmond* will be placed out of commission at the Boston Navy-yard. Extensive repairs are needed to place the vessel in an efficient condition before being re-commissioned. The following is a correct list of her officers: Lieut.-Comdr., John J. Read, commanding; Lieuts., Samuel W. Very and Geo. A. Bicknell; Master, N. J. K. Patch; Ensign, F. E. Sawyer; Henry Wyllis Caldwell, Secretary to Comdr.-in-Chief; Midshipmen, Walter S. Hughes and Harvy M. Hodges; Medical Inspector, B. F. Gibbs (fleet); Passed Assistant Surgeon, Henry Stewart; Pay Inspector, Stephen D. Hibbert (fleet); Passed Assistant Engineer, A. T. E. Mullin; Assistant Engineer, A. B. Canaga; Capt. of Marines, Wm. B. Remy (fleet); 2d Lieut. of Marines, G. R. Benson; Gunner, George Dunn; Carpenter, B. E. Fernald; Sailmaker, D. C. Brynton; A. L. Goodrick, clerk to Comdr.-in-Chief; E. F. Stanton, Captain's clerk; Wm. McMurray, Pay Inspector's clerk; Richard Norris, Fleet Paymaster's clerk.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

## ORDERED

AUGUST 30.—Paymaster D. A. Smith, to the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Louis A. York, to the store ship Onward at Callao, Peru, per steamer of the 15th September from New York.

AUGUST 31.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. J. Barclay, to command the store ship Onward, South Pacific Station, per steamer of 15th September from New York.

Master Alex. McCrackin, to the Hartford at Norfolk, Va. Chief Engineer E. Lawton, to perform the duties of inspector of machinery afloat at the Navy-yard, New York, in addition to his present duties.

Passed Assistant Engineer James Butterworth, to the Canonicus at New Orleans, La., on the 17th September.

Passed Assistant Engineers Jefferson Brown and G. H. Kearny, to report at the Navy-yard, New York, for temporary duty in connection with the board of which Chief Engineer Isherwood is president.

Carpenter Joseph L. Thatcher, to report at New York yard on the 11th September for the required examinations for the position of assistant naval constructor in the Navy.

Gunner Geo. W. Omensetter, to the training ship Constitution at Philadelphia.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Commander Alfred T. Mahan, to duty at the Naval Academy on the 15th September.

Rear-Admiral Worden, to detach, on the 5th October, the midshipmen who graduated in June, 1875, as well as Midshipmen Noel and Milligan of a previous class, attached to the European Station, and order them to proceed to their respective homes and report arrival to the Department.

Medical Inspector A. L. Gilson, Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, and Passed Assistant Surgeon G. E. H. Harmon, to temporary duty in connection with the examination of candidates for admission as cadet engineers at the Naval Academy.

Professor Simon Newcomb, to relieve Professor J. H. C. Coffin of his duties as superintendent of the preparation and compilation of the Nautical Almanac, on the 15th September.

Lieutenant Kossuth Niles, to the Michigan on the 6th Sept.

Master Wm. F. Bulkeley, to the Hydrographic Office on the 25th September.

Cadet Midshipmen John N. Jordan and O. G. Dodge, to the Ossipee at Norfolk, Va.

SEPTEMBER 3.—Captain J. C. P. DeKraft, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 5th November.

Cadet Midshipmen Wm. L. Burdick, Benjamin W. Hodges, Edward E. Wright and Albert G. Waterhalter, to the Swatara at Hampton Roads on the 15th September.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. F. Rogers, to the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va., on the 10th September.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith to the Portsmouth at Mare Island, Cal., on the 25th September.

Paymaster A. D. Bache, to the Michigan at Erie, Pa., on the 1st October.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Lieutenant George W. Tyler, to the Plymouth at New York on the 10th September.

Lieutenant Lewis E. Bixler, to the Hydrographic Office on the 16th October.

Medical Inspector R. C. Dean, to temporary duty as a member of the Board of Inspection in addition to his present duties.

Master Thomas S. Plunkett, to the Gettysburg per steamer Ohio from Philadelphia.

Ensign R. F. Nicholson, to duty in instruction in ordnance at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Carpenter William Carter, to the Plymouth at New York on the 10th September.

Sailmaker Robert L. Tatem, to the training ship Constitution at League Island, Pa.

## DETACHED.

AUGUST 30.—Ensigns William H. Schutze and E. B. Underwood, from the Monongahela on the 31st August, and ordered to the Michigan.

Paymaster George R. Martin, from the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to settle accounts.

Chief Engineer Robert Dauby, from duty as inspector of machinery afloat at the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 31.—Lieutenant-Commander E. S. Keyser, from the command of the store ship Onward on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Midshipman Edward D. Bostick, from the Hartford, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. L. M. Macarty, from the Canonicus at New Orleans, La., on the 17th September, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Edward Kenney, from the receiving ship St. Louis, and ordered to the training ship Constitution.

Boatswain Edward Bonnell, from the training ship Constitution, and ordered to the receiving ship St. Louis.

Gunner Wm. T. Devlan, from the training ship Constitution, and granted leave for two months.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Lieutenant-Commander F. M. Green, from the Hydrographic Office on the 14th September, and ordered to command the Guard at New York on the 15th September.

Professor J. H. C. Coffin, as superintendent of the Nautical Almanac on the 15th September, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 3.—Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell, from the command of the South Atlantic Station, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain O. C. Badger, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 5th November, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander John J. Read, from the command of the Richmond, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants A. B. Speyers, Samuel W. Very and Geo. A. Bicknell; Master N. J. K. Patch, Ensign F. E. Sawyer, Midshipmen Walter S. Hughes and Harry M. Hodges, Medical Inspectors Benjamin F. Gibbs, Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry Stewart, Chief Engineer S. D. Hibbert, Passed Assistant Engineer A. T. E. Mullin, Assistant Engineer A. B. Canaga, Gunner George Dunn, Carpenter B. E. Fernald, and Sailmaker Daniel C. Brynton, from the Richmond, and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Inspector Charles H. Eldredge, from the Richmond, and ordered to settle accounts.

Midshipmen F. W. Coffin, Chas. M. McCartney, Ridgely Hunt and George M. Stoney, from the Swatara, on the 15th September, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. P. Harvey, from the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va., on the 10th September, and ordered to the receiving ship Washab at Boston.

Paymaster F. H. Hinman, from the Michigan at Erie, Pa., on the 1st October, and ordered to settle accounts.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Lieutenant Andrew Dunlap, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Ossipee at Norfolk, Va., on the 8th September.

Master Lewis C. Heller, from the Ossipee on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Callender J. Lewis, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the Guard at New York on the 15th September.

Assistant Paymaster Cameron Burnside has reported his return home, having been detached from the Asiatic Station on the 5th June last, and has been ordered to settle accounts.

Carpenter C. F. Humphreys, from the Plymouth on the 10th September, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker Francis Boom, from the training ship Constitution, and granted leave for two months.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander R. F. R. Lewis, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., for fifteen days from the 5th September.

To Medical Director S. F. Cones, attached to the Naval Hospital, New York, for two weeks from the 3d September.

To Paymaster Geo. W. Beaman, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., for twenty-six days from the 4th September.

To Passed Assistant Paymaster C. N. Sanders, attached to the Baron at New York, for two weeks.

To Assistant Engineer W. B. Bayly, attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, for one month from August 30.

To Gunner Cornelius Cronin for six months from September 1.

## REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant Wm. H. Jacques to the Hartford have been revoked and he has been placed on sick leave.

The orders of Passed Assistant Paymaster H. G. Colby to the Onward have been revoked and he has been placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Midshipmen R. T. Mulligan and L. K. Reynolds to the Ossipee have been revoked and they will remain attached to the Powhatan.

## DELAY REPORTING.

Master Alex. McCrackin has been authorized to delay reporting to the Hartford for ten days.

## APPOINTED.

Naval Constructor Edward Hartt has been appointed president and Naval Constructors Thomas E. Webb and S. H. Fook members for the examination of Carpenter J. L. Thatcher as to his qualifications for the position of assistant naval constructor.

The board will meet at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 11th September.

Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood has been appointed president and Chief Engineers T. Zeller and H. L. Snyder members of a Board, to conduct experiments in the Ashcroft Furnace Door on the Machine Shop Boiler at the Navy-yard, New York. The board will meet on the 11th September.

Chief Engineer E. D. Robie has been appointed president and Chief Engineers Wm. B. Brooks and Jackson McElmell members of a Board to examine plans of steam captains, steering gear and steam windlasses. The board will meet in New York on the 18th September.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending September 5, 1877:

George Robinson, seaman, June 8 (U. S. S. Trenton), at the English Hospital, Smyrna.

Geo. W. Glet, sailmaker, August 30 at Brooklyn, N. Y.

## CHANGES IN THE NORTH PACIFIC STATION.

Midshipmen W. G. Cutler, F. F. Fletcher and F. E. Beatty detached from the Lackawanna and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Midshipmen S. J. Brown, H. C. Gearing and C. F. Pond detached from the Pensacola and ordered to the Lackawanna.



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Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,  
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;  
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral  
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.  
Army.

**NOTICE.**

**NAVAL OFFICERS AND OTHERS HAVING UNSETTLED**  
accounts with the late RICHARD SWANN, Commissary  
at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, are requested to communicate  
with the undersigned without delay. A. B. HAGNER,  
Executor of Richard Swann.

ANNAPOILIS, July 13, 1877.

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Business of importance will be brought before the Club.  
Members who intend to be present are respectfully requested  
to inform the Secretary, at their earliest convenience, that he  
may engage dinner for the proper number.

HENRY COPPEE, Secretary,  
South Bethlehem, Penn.

**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1877.

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**EDITORIAL PAGE.**

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**MILITARY REORGANIZATION.**

**F**OR several years past it has been the opinion of  
the best and most conservative minds of this  
country that we have been going too fast since the  
close of the Civil War in reducing our military and  
naval forces. The events of that war induced in the  
United States a revolution of ideas and a material  
progress towards the powers and needs of an  
advanced civilization such as cannot be measured by  
the time occupied in the change. In four short  
years the work of a whole generation was virtually  
accomplished, and the United States found itself  
forced by its own internal troubles into the foremost  
rank of naval and military powers.

This pre-eminence, acknowledged in 1865 by the  
rest of the world, was nevertheless far from being a  
matter of pride to the nation at large, and the influ-  
ence of old traditions produced a reactionary party  
in our midst which has ever since been busied in  
reducing the material strength of the Nation. This  
work has gone on from year to year through twelve  
Congressional sessions, till it may fairly be said to  
have overdone itself. There is little doubt in the  
minds of well informed people that the aggressive and  
defensive force of the United States to-day is rela-  
tively as low as it was in 1861, when for the want of  
the ordinary precautions of common sense statesman-  
ship the country was brought to the verge of ruin,  
and held there for at least three years. The military  
and economic lessons of the war seem to have been  
studiously ignored; Army and Navy alike have been  
constantly hampered and disgusted by constant  
changes; officers have been held in suspense from  
year to year, with dismissals and reductions staring  
them in the face, and the last stroke has been  
dealt in 1877 by the undeserved repudiation of the  
Army estimates.

The time seems now to have arrived when reaction  
must set in. That it would have come, in any event,  
we are persuaded. We are inclined to doubt whether  
the labor riots of last July affect the question  
seriously. They were not the first that have taken  
place in America within the last decade, and they are  
not likely to be the last. They were mere indica-  
tions of the remorseless current of progress that is  
sweeping the United States towards advanced civili-  
zation, with its inequalities of condition, its contrasts  
of riches and poverty, education and ignorance. Social economists present each his own panacea for  
the troubles of a complex society, but the fact  
remains in history that no nation has been able to

work out the problems of civilization in presence of  
a large population, without meeting conditions that  
require a material force in the hands of the Execu-  
tive, to repress the unreasoning violence of the  
ignorant and vicious, united under the leadership of  
demagogues. If the riots of July, 1877, had not  
occurred, something else would. Since their close,  
the very regiments that were ordered in such haste  
to the Middle States have been transferred in many  
cases with equal haste to the extreme Northwestern  
Territories to cope with a threatened general Indian  
war, and no man can tell, spite of peace prophecies,  
at what moment the Mexicans on the Rio Grande  
may become so outrageous as to force the United  
States into a war of self preservation.

The July riots, the Nez Percé troubles, the Mexi-  
can outrages, are mere indications of the too plain  
fact that the United States to-day is practically de-  
fenceless. We were accustomed to rely on our militia  
to quell mobs, because they had done so in the past;  
this summer has shown us the extent of their power  
and their unreliability. It is no answer to criticism  
upon them to point to those States which quelled the  
last of the trouble with militia, after the Regular troops  
had stamped out the fiercest part of the confagra-  
tion. This form of argument is very common now  
that the danger is over, but while it was still immi-  
nent the fallacy of such reasoning was apparent. It  
is safe to say, taking the present condition of the  
militia into consideration, that we should have had  
many Pittsburghs or at least a virtual surrender to  
anarchy in the whole middle section of the Atlantic  
States, had it been impossible to furnish Regular  
troops in time to stay the tide.

Nevertheless, we are far from being of opinion that  
the July riots furnish any authority for the increase of  
the Regular Army merely for police purposes. No  
Regular Army should be used by a free people for any  
such purpose except in default of other means,  
and to no class can such duties be more distasteful  
than to the members of the American Army itself.  
They have no wish to be put into false relations with  
the people, upon whose good will they must always  
depend for their efficiency. The Constitution and  
the laws impose upon the Federal Executive duties  
which lie wholly outside of the provisions of State  
laws, of which the militia are the military representa-  
tives. A military force is essential to the fulfillment  
of these duties, and those who are held to the strict  
responsibility imposed upon Army officers have a  
right to demand that they should be consulted as to the  
force required to accomplish what they are asked or  
may be legally asked to do. However we may argue  
theoretically for a militia as the cheap defence of  
nations, we must first have a militia force, in some-  
thing else than name, before we can trust to it.  
Meantime our dependence must be the Regular Army  
of the United States. The lesson of the July riots  
considered by themselves is that we must have  
an immediate and complete reorganization and in-  
crease of the militia forces of every State of the  
Union, so that we may not again be found defenceless  
before any mob that arises from temporary causes.  
Rightly considered, the militia is inseparable from  
the Army, with which it should be in close connec-  
tion, and the Army itself only needs to be brought  
into close connection with the people to become ten-  
fold more valuable than it is.

But the July riots, the Nez Percé war and its many  
disasters, as well as the threatening aspect of the  
Mexican complications, all taken together, show con-  
clusively that our military force needs reorganization  
and a large positive increase. Ignore the facts as we  
may, they remain stubbornly in the path to confront  
us. We are trying to make 25,000 men do the work  
of 50,000, and trying to make regiments on a peace  
footing do war service, under shelter of a polite  
fiction, ignored and repudiated alike by TREVIÑO,  
JOSEPH, SITTING BULL, and the mobs of the manu-  
facturing States. It is time that this fiction be  
dropped and the truth confronted. The imperative  
need of the hour is a reorganization of our military  
forces, regular and militia, and a permanent increase  
of the Regular Army to at least 50,000 men.

Many are the schemes of Army reorganization that  
are submitted, and there is little doubt that some of  
them will bear fruit during the coming session of  
Congress. Especially is this true of the plan, an out-  
line of which is set forth in a letter in our columns  
this week, which is but a modification of one that



has been extensively discussed already. One journalist who professes to be fully informed, confidently asserts that this scheme will be absolutely adopted by the next Congress, making our present Army, by a slight change, elastic to an extraordinary degree in war time, so that any American war in the possible future could be managed at small expense, without raising any volunteers.

This plan leaves the present organization of the cavalry and artillery intact, assimilates that of the infantry thereto, by adding two companies to each regiment, and thus provides, by a small positive increase of less than three thousand men, for a force expansible in case of need into 50,000 troops, available for service at a few weeks' notice. Another plan, suggested last year by Capt. MILLS, of the 3rd Cavalry, and favorably regarded by the Military Committee, proposes a radical change in the recruitment of the Army, assigning one company to each congressional district, to be recruited therein only, and to be made the basis of a regiment of militia in the same district, the regular officers holding certain relative ranks in the militia regiments, and thus securing uniformity of drill and discipline in every part of the United States. While some features of this plan require modification to make them practicable, there is little doubt that the principle is sound and offers the easiest solution of the Army problem.

The present trouble with the Army is that it is separated from the knowledge and affections of the people who pay the taxes, and is only seen from year to year in the form of heavy appropriations. In those States where the militia is unpopular, that holds a similar position, and it is necessary to bring both into connection with each other and the people, to secure a permanent force which is at the same time capable of defending the country from its enemies and incapable of causing apprehension to civil liberty.

The constant losses of the settlers in the Northwest from the incursions of Chief JOSEPH's handful of followers, and the apparent inability of the Army to cope with and destroy that roving chief and his band are mere consequences of the paucity of numbers at the command of the officers in that quarter. A great deal of cheap wit has been wasted by the daily press over the failure of Gen. HOWARD's command to catch the lightly mounted Indians in a stern chase, but there is no sort of doubt that NAPOLEON and VON MOLTKE, if reduced to the same conditions as regards troops, chasing an Indian raider over hundreds of miles of desert with green recruits, would fail in the task just as signally. The chief trouble with the Army for frontier service is want of men. It is hampered at every turn from this cause and the absence of appropriations prevents relief. The common sense of the country demands that the Army should be increased to not less than 50,000 men.

#### THE COMPARISON OF STEAMSHIPS.

In the JOURNAL of last week (Sept. 1) we published a reply from Mr. T. W. RAE, late P. A. Engineer U. S. N., to our criticism of his paper on the Comparison of Steamships, Vol. II. of the Papers and Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute. Replying to our strictures Mr. RAE uses the following language: "As for the 'studied and careful omission' of the group of English vessels 'whose speed varies from 15 to 19 knots,' their displacements departed so widely from the limits of any one of our six classes that a just comparison was impossible. Every ship of the Royal Navy, 'modern' or otherwise, for which I could find an authenticated speed and which conformed reasonably to this gauge appears in the comparison." We commented briefly upon Mr. RAE's somewhat naive defence of himself without stopping to call attention to the Royal Navy List for the quarter preceding the delivery of Mr. RAE's lecture. Our attention is called to the fact that apropos of "the careful and studied omission," Mr. RAE certainly inserted No. 418, the *Rodney*, an ancient steam water bruiser, once a sailing line of battle ship, while he omitted No. 419, the *Rover*, a new 15 knot commerce destroyer, and that curious oversights of this kind seem to have occurred in a number of instances of which we give a few as follows—(see Admiralty Navy List for April, 1876):

No. 5, Active, omitted, while No. 1, Aboukir, is inserted.  
No. 55, Bacchante, " " No. 58, Barrois, " "  
No. 71, Boadicea, " " No. 74, Bristol, " "  
No. 255 (a), Iris, " " No. 272, Jason, " "  
No. 315, Mercury, " " No. 324, Myrmdom, " "

showing beyond peradventure that in Mr. RAE's tables the new ships were ignored, while old ones were made use of.

We would further suggest that even if we, for the sake of argument, assume Mr. RAE's comparison of floating bodies by displacements irrespective of their forms to be "the only one fair and practicable," still the following table will be more to the point than those presented by Mr. RAE, admitting the rate of speed given by Mr. RAE for the American vessels to be correct, which, by the bye, is rather a liberal admission.

U. S. Navy.				Royal Navy.			
Name of vessel.	Displacement in tons, L. W. L.	Maximum speed, knots.		Name of vessel.	Displacement in tons, L. W. L.	Maximum speed, knots.	
Colorado.....	4,700	8		New Castle.....	4,080	13.38	
Franklin.....	5,170	9.5		Galatea.....	4,583	11.79	
Minnesota.....	4,700	9		Undaunted.....	4,080	12.92	
Niagara.....	5,440	11		Shah.....	5,700	16.50	
Wabash.....	4,650	9		Aradne.....	4,583	13.08	
Florida.....	4,000	16.95		Mercury.....	3,693	18	
Iowa.....	4,000	16.95		Iris.....	3,693	18	
Delaware.....	4,000	11		Boadicea.....	4,087	14.5	
Tennessee.....	4,440	12.73		Raleigh.....	5,080	15.51	
Susquehanna.....	3,980	11		Bacchante.....	3,932	15.5	
Trenton.....	3,800	13		Euryalus.....	3,932	15.5	
Worcester.....	3,050	13		Volage.....	3,078	15.2	
Congress.....	3,050	13		Rover.....	3,078	14.55	
Severn.....	3,050	13		Active.....	3,078	14.5	
Alaska.....	2,400	12		Cleopatra.....	2,377	14	
Benicia.....	2,400	12		Carrefour.....	2,377	14	
Omaha.....	2,400	12		Conquest.....	2,377	14	
Plymouth.....	2,400	12		Champion.....	2,377	14	
Lackawanna.....	2,220	13		Comus.....	2,377	14	
Ticonderoga.....	2,220	13		Curacao.....	2,377	14	
Canandaigua.....	2,180	12		Secounter.....	1,934	13	
Monongahela.....	2,100	12		Modeste.....	1,934	13.2	
Shenandoah.....	2,100	12		Amethyst.....	1,890	13.5	
Junata.....	1,900	11		Blanche.....	1,755	13.68	
Osage.....	1,900	11		Garnet.....	1,864	13.5	
Swatara.....	1,900	11		Diamond.....	1,890	13.5	
Marion.....	1,900	12		Opal.....	1,864	13.5	
Vandalia.....	2,080	12		Ruby.....	1,864	13.5	
Quinnebaug.....	1,900	12		Sapphire.....	1,890	13.5	
Gallens.....	1,900	11		Thetis.....	1,870	13.2	
Mohican.....	1,900	11		Turquoise.....	1,864	13.5	
Tuscarora.....	1,580	11.2		Eclipse.....	1,755	13.1	
Kearsarge.....	1,550	11.70		Dido.....	1,755	13.2	
American average.....	11.76			English average.....	14.14		

It is not necessary to continue this list, which it has taken only some twenty minutes' time to prepare. It is sufficient to expose the inaccuracy of Mr. RAE's tables, "collated after some months of labor from every official source that was open," and to demonstrate that the displacements do not, as he asserts, "depart so widely as to render a just comparison impossible." If we employ the *reductio ad absurdum*, it is because it is often as available a means as any other of confounding a certain class of arguments. We cannot, however, dismiss the subject without yielding our hearty assent to at least one of Mr. RAE's propositions, that "when statements are put forth by loose tongued and irresponsible persons in and out of the Service, all that is needed to discomfit such indiscreet folk are facts and figures."

#### THE RIFLE MATCH.

EVENTS since the publication of the last number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have given a remarkable corroboration to our views that the match of 1877 between England and America will be very close. Since then, the practice of the British team has improved amazingly, their third trial at Creedmoor, Saturday, September 1st, developing an average of 203 points per man, out of 225—very close to the best American shooting. On this day, however, the Americans were not shooting beside the British. The two teams resumed practice together on Tuesday, Sept. 4th, when the tide of success again wavered, the Americans making the unprecedented score of 1,654 points, the Britons falling back to 1,584, an average of 198 points per man. The English team sustained a serious loss during the week in the illness of Sergeant GILDER, one of their most reliable men, who seems to have been upset by the change of climate. Altogether, however, they have not fallen back from their first average, but on the contrary have advanced six points per man over their first practice, and showed their ability on Saturday, Sept. 1, to advance eleven points. This, however, is not enough for certain victory, which requires an advance of sixteen points if the weather is fine, and the practice of the present week will show whether English chances for the match are good or bad. At present the renowned American team system is producing its usual effects of constantly increasing scores: and the Britons, as yet unorganized and working independently, are distanced in the race. Nevertheless, we are compelled to repeat the warning which we gave our readers last week. The

British team came here this year to win, and if they lose it will not be for want of work. The scores between this and next Monday will tell the tale if the weather continues fine.

Wednesday's practice resembled that of Tuesday on the part of the British. They made 1,582 points. The Americans came down 34 points on their best eight men, while the American team proper only made 1,609 points. This practice shows that the United Kingdom team is remarkably steady in its shooting, for its best eight has varied but little since it first entered the lists beside the Americans, while the Americans, making far superior scores, have nevertheless varied all the way from 1,654 down to 1,609. There are not wanting indications that the British team is "running cunning," and devoting itself to mastering the Creedmoor winds, rather than to making scores in practice which may break down in a match. It is noticeable, too, that their order of rank changes but little, while the American shots keep shifting from the top of the list to the bottom, and vice versa, as in the case of JEWELL, who varies in one day from 198 to 209, and DAKIN from 210 to 198. Individually there is no doubt that the Americans count more brilliant shots on their team than Sir HENRY HALFORD can show: whether they are as safe next week will show.

THE New York Nation, of Aug. 30th, says: "We have received more than one communication protesting against the notion that the labor question can be settled with 'bayonets,' which seems to some minds to be a corollary of our doctrine that the late riots show the necessity of an increase in the standing Army. We have never proposed that the labor problem should be settled with 'bayonets,' and have never said one word which could suggest to anybody (unless perhaps a 'silver man' fresh from the advocacy of 'cheap money for the poor man') a connection between an increase in the Army and the establishment of proper relations between employers and employed; and we are no more responsible for his inferences than for those of any other intoxicated person. What we have said is that the riots, however they may have originated, show that our present police force is not large enough or of the right kind at the points where property is accumulated in large masses, and where for that reason the dangerous class is most numerous; and that the most economical and effective addition we can make to this force is an increase say of 25,000 men to the Regular Army. The militia is not sufficiently well disciplined or organized, and, even if it were better disciplined and organized, cannot act quickly enough, inasmuch as even six hours' delay may enable a mob to take possession of a city, as at Pittsburg, and destroy millions of property."

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS died at St. Germain-en-Laye, France, on Monday last, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 80 years. He was born at Marseilles, April 16, 1797, of bourgeois parentage, became a lawyer, then a journalist and author, and finally a political leader, forming, in 1829, with Lafayette, Lafitte and Mangin, a provisional revolutionary government, which overthrew Charles X., and led to the accession of Louis Philippe. Since then he has held a prominent position in French politics, finally rising to the head of the State as President of the Republic established on the ruins of the second empire. After his retirement M. Thiers became a stronger and still stronger friend and advocate of the Republic, which, in his speech at Archon, in October, 1875, he supported with great force. He was elected to the Senate from Belfort in January, 1876, and in the month following to the Assembly for Paris, accepting the latter seat. He was up to the last the real leader of the party of the Republic in France, and his death is full of political consequence, and has naturally created a most profound sensation throughout France, being regarded as a national calamity.

THE Hartford Daily Courant says: The Turks have a few of the old-style Gatling guns—not nearly as efficient as the improved weapon—and yet in the fight at the Shipka Pass, August 23d, they did exactly what has been claimed for them—they effectively defended the pass against the advance of the Russians. The cable correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says: "The Gatling guns of the Turks that day again asserted their superiority over any other cannon, as the Russians suffered the loss of several hundred men, while the Turks remained quite out of reach."



## THE TURKISH WAR.

THE struggle in the valley of the Danube to the north of the Balkans has continued during the week, with results finally favorable to the Russians. At the close of last week SULEIMAN PASHA had failed in his assaults on the Shipka Pass, with the loss of 7,000 men admitted, and MEHEMET ALI had begun a forward movement on the eastern flank of the Russian triangle along the river Lom. The result of this latter movement in heavy force was that all the Russian advanced posts were driven back on the Yantra, a stream parallel to the Lom and about thirty miles off, while the Turks telegraphed the result as a glorious victory. OSMAN PASHA performed the same feat for his own advance on Selvi and afterwards followed the example of MEHEMET ALI by resting on his laurels after accomplishing nothing beyond a reconnaissance in force, in which he suffered a final repulse and heavy loss.

From that time till Sept. 3 no definite news came from Bulgaria, after which the true account of OSMAN PASHA's battle transpired as a complete counterpart to the battle of Plevna with the sides reversed. On the same day it was further stated by Mr. McGAHAN, the only correspondent at the seat of war who has shown real military aptitude and correctness, that the Russians had commenced a counterstroke and had determined to take Plevna and OSMAN PASHA at any hazard, the Grand Duke NICHOLAS superintending operations in person. The Turks, from their primary defensive had passed to an unwise isolated and feeble offensive, and had given themselves into Russian hands, if Muscovite generalship should prove adequate to the task. Mr. McGAHAN's despatches have already enjoyed one distinguished honor. The Russian government actually caused the account of the battle of Plevna embodied therein to be published in advance of the official account in the official gazettes as correct.

From his account of the second Russian advance, subsequently corroborated by official despatches, it appears that the whole Russian line swept forward, from a position far to the north of Plevna to the south of Lovatz or Lofsch, and found the Turks under OSMAN PASHA attempting to hold the whole line with inferior forces. As a result, Lofsch was taken by the column of General SKOBLEFF, and OSMAN PASHA's main position at Plevna was turned thereby. Thus affairs stand as we go to press, and the result, impartially considered, cannot but be looked on as favorable to the Russians.

While it is difficult to disentangle from the prejudices and partialities of the narrators much positive truth in the case of war despatches, the names of places taken and forces present are now pretty well settled. From the events of the past campaign, it is clear that in Europe all the substantial advantages so far have finally accrued to the Russians, on account of their immense superiority of force and generally correct ideas of strategy. They have committed many minor blunders through overweening self-confidence, such as that which led KRUDNER to assault OSMAN PASHA with inferior forces, but at no time have they been seriously compromised in their main body. They could better afford a defeat such as that of Plevna, than could the Turks a bloody repulse such as that of SULEIMAN PASHA at Shipka Pass. The Russians lie in the midst of the Turks with a force greatly superior to any of the detachments of Ottomans which surround them, and if the present movement on Plevna is pursued with vigor and determination it can hardly result otherwise than in the destruction of OSMAN PASHA, who has nothing behind him. The advance of MEHEMET ALI, on the other hand, against the lines of the Kara Lom, has no such possibility before it. The Turks may drive back the Russians there, but they drive them back on their friends and encounter an increasing resistance at every step. Altogether the chances of the present week are in favor of the Russians, unless some unforeseen accident occurs. The only real chance for the Turks to free their country of the Muscovites lies in a serious invasion in heavy force of Moldavia through the Dobrudscha, and that they seem indisposed to attempt, for fear of the moral effect of leaving open the road to Constantinople. Their safety against a rapid collapse lies in the near approach of the rains of autumn, which will stop the Russian advance till next May. The present

month must decide the campaign one way or the other.

## THE SECOND BATTLE OF PLEVNA.

THE following very spirited account of the Russian assault on the lines of Plevna is taken from the despatches of Mr. McGahan, telegraphed simultaneously to the London *Daily News* and New York *Herald*:

The long expected attack on the forces under Osman Pasha was made this morning according to a pre-arranged plan by which the assault was to take place simultaneously along the whole Russian line, reaching from near the mouth of the Vid almost to the foot of the Balkans, south of Lovatz. The attack, as made, was irresistible. It was fully intended by the Grand Duke that the advance once begun should not suffer any check. The concentration of the Russian forces upon the Turkish position around Plevna was begun early in August. The arrival of every division was the signal for an advance at some point and the pushing of the whole line gradually forward. These movements, even the arrival of the reinforcements, were only details in the grand result which may now be regarded as assured.

Twenty thousand Russians have been encamped at the mouth of the Poredin since the last Palisat engagement, undisturbed except by occasional reconnaissances, resulting in one or two slight cavalry skirmishes. The Bulgarians have been leaving all the villages in the vicinity of the Army for several days. They know very well that if the Russian line should uncover their village for an hour every citizen would be massacred.

The Grand Duke has during the month pursued with a ceaseless and relentless purpose one object—namely, the crushing of Osman Pasha and the retrieving of the disaster of July 31. For this poor Radetsky, at the Shipka Pass, suffered. To this settled purpose everything and everybody has been sacrificed. Disaster has never been courted, but has been risked on several occasions. Yet the Russians have been successful from the one great fact that they have on all sides kept their enemy at bay. When the Russian advance had been made from Selvi to the vicinity of Lovatz, the attack was made by the Turks upon the entrenched position at Palisat. As often as the Turks came on they were repulsed; once, twice, thrice—the same result. The Russians held their ground all along the line, and this was all that was expected of them to do until the hour had come.

All the reinforcements were in by Saturday night. Sunday was a day of rest only to the line. To the officers of the staff it was a day of arduous labor. Many of the aids were scarcely out of the saddle from daybreak until midnight. Along the whole line, as far south even as Lovatz, couriers were flying back and forth. Many an anxious mind wandered off into dreamland last night. But the result of all this was that by this morning all was ready. Thursday's battle occurred only four days too soon. Had it happened yesterday and to-day the Turkish assault would have been met by the same general advance which is intended to carry Plevna before it stops. Already all communication between Lovatz and Plevna has been cut off, and when the former position is carried, as it must be to-day, the left centre will flank the Turkish position by moving in to the south of Plevna. The fighting began this morning about ten o'clock. The advance had begun about six, but there was considerable delay owing to the inequalities of the ground at various points along the eighteen miles of front. The Turkish outposts were encountered almost immediately by the Russian skirmish line, but they fell back without any hesitation after seeing that the advance was made in force.

When the Turkish outposts had fallen back upon their main picket line the firing became brisk. The skirmish line of the Russian army was at once strengthened and engaged the enemy until the main body began to arrive. The regiments as they came up were immediately formed in line of battle and at once became engaged.

The artillery fire along the entire line of the Russian advance was steady and destructive. The Russian gunners, by their rapid practice, admirably covered the advance of their infantry as the latter pushed forward, seeking closer contact with the enemy, the Turks meantime fighting stubbornly, but entirely on the defensive.

The fighting that ensued, as soon as the entire movement had been fairly unmasked by the Russians, was of the most terrific character, both on the part of the Turks and their assailants. Almost every strategic point along the whole line of operations was the scene of desperate charges by the Russians.

In nearly every instance when the Russians reached the Turkish positions they succeeded in carrying them, despite the irregularity of the ground occupied by the movement of their forces. The Turkish positions, though in the main well chosen and on hilly ground, were stormed with an impetuosity that swept the enemy before it, though in many instances at a heavy loss in killed and wounded.

The defence of the Turks was determined and desperate, but they were unable to withstand the onslaught of their opponents, and were compelled to retire sullenly from position after position.

Before noon the Turks had been driven into their last line of intrenchments. Meanwhile, having been informed by spies of the existence of a byroad, a sort

of a spur of the main thoroughfare between Bjela and Plevna, the Grand Duke ordered a division of cavalry to make the detour necessary to reach it and to attempt a flank movement from the northward. This operation is now being carried out.

As I wrote the last sentence a courier dashed into camp. He was reported to say that the troops of the left wing were doing grand work before Lovatz and that the town would certainly be taken before dark. A staff officer high in rank said to me a moment later, "If that be true we shall enter Plevna to-morrow morning." I can only say that everything seems to indicate such a result. The battle still continues and from the artillery firing which I hear off in the distance to the northward it seems probable that the flank movement has been discovered. Up to the moment the courier departs with this despatch the Russians have not suffered any serious check and it seems very probably that the prophecy regarding Plevna will prove true.

A Russian official despatch, dated Gorny-Studen, twenty-five minutes to eight o'clock Tuesday morning, says: "Lovatz was yesterday carried by assault by Russian troops under Generals Meretinsky and Skobeloff."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the freest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## ARMY ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In a few words, we can say what the Army want, and which the people of the country will help us in getting at the next session of Congress. We ask for no increase of regiments, but the number of men in each company. The Staff of the Army have enough already, and what they have gained is not alone from merit, but from working together; every man has put his shoulder to the wheel, and the result has been success. Let the line of the Army do the same, and we in much larger numbers will gain the day. The regimental organization ought to be abolished, except so far as administration, etc. Each regiment to consist of three battalions of four troops, batteries, or companies, as it may be cavalry, artillery or infantry, to be designated Troop A to D, 1st battalion, 2d or 3d, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Battery A to D, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of Artillery, Company A to D, 1st Regiment of Infantry. Each battalion to be commanded by a lieutenant-colonel, assisted by a major. Each company to be 100 strong. Each regiment to 1,200 strong. The colonel of the regiment will be at some depot, to whom reports will be sent, whose business will be to attend to the recruiting of his regiment, and preparatory drill of the recruits. One of the companies at a time of his battalions will be detailed at the regimental depot. If a battalion is divided at different posts, all matters referring to the regiment will be forwarded through the lieutenant-colonel or battalion commander to the regimental commander. The regimental commander shall be the inspector of his own regiment, and under orders from superior headquarters will make such inspections and reports as may be necessary. We ask that the retired list of the Army be placed on the same footing as the Navy, and that any officer absent from his command on sick leave over one year shall be ordered before a board, and if so recommended shall be placed upon the retired list. Each regiment of cavalry, artillery, and infantry will then be as follows:

Cavalry, 10 Regiments—Colonels, 10; lieutenant-cols., 30; majors, 30; captains, 120; 1st lieuts., 140; 2d lieuts., 120; 12 troops of 100 men for each regiment.

Artillery, 5 Regiments—Colonels, 5; lieutenant-cols., 15; majors, 15; captains, 60; 1st lieuts., 130; 2d lieuts., 60; 12 batteries of 100 men for each regiment.

Infantry, 25 Regiments—Colonels, 25; lieutenant-cols., 75; majors, 75; captains, 300; 1st lieuts., 350; 2d lieuts., 300; 12 companies of 100 men for each regiment.

All promotions to be by seniority in the arm of the service to which the officer belongs.

Here we have 120 lieutenant-colonels commanding battalions, and capable from their experience to command a regiment, and changing at once our organization to 48,000 men, with officers well qualified for any duties which might be required of them. The colonels would be just enough (40) to command brigades of three regiments each, and with our brigadier and major generals commanding divisions (about as large a unit as can be handled properly), we have a skeleton of 50,000 men, which by simple recruiting can be increased in almost a moment's notice to 150,000 men. No reasonable person can assume that 50,000 men is too much for our country. Our country is overrun by the scum from other nations, and if we do not govern them by such a police force they will govern us. It is not inconsistent with the liberty of the people. This liberty was taken away from the people by violent acts—travelling was stopped, freights seized, and cattle intended as food died by the hundreds. If such is an evidence of liberty, the people are liable to have all they want, and at any time, when the humor so seizes the striker.

Apart from this, we have an immense frontier to guard, long lines of travel, and the protection of the settler who is developing the resources of the country, and who, without such safeguard, would have to abandon the country. However, this has all been written about. What we want is unity of action, oneness of purpose. We must all work together, and for one object. The Army has never had a more favorable time, and let us seize upon it, or 'tis lost forever.



Let each officer write to his member of Congress, or senator, and ask that with our present number of regiments, we have in each one, 1 colonel, 3 lieut.-col., 3 majors, 12 caps., 14 1st lieuts. (26 in artillery), 12 2d lieuts., and 12 companies of 100 men each. It is a small thing to ask, and our Army deserves it. Let us all pull together for this one object, and not like a baulky team, leave our wagon in the mud.

LINE OFFICER.

#### COMPOUND ENGINES.\*

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Capt. Chandler, in his letter of July 8th, infers from what I said regarding compound engines being arranged to work at low pressures, that high pressures are not desirable during an engagement. This is only true when it relates to a combat where there is not sufficient space for rapid maneuvering, as may arise while engaging a shore battery, and some special cases of fighting another vessel with injured machinery, in which event half a loaf might prove better than none. I had in mind the affair of the *Lutli-Djelil*, but a correspondent of the London *Times*, in their issue of June 20th, says "that he is quite certain the Turkish monitor was blown up by a shell entering the magazine;" which agrees with what I previously stated, that so long as any advantage is derivable from gunpowder, it will be carried on naval vessels, even if liable to cause their destruction, and, by analogy, so long as any considerable superiority results from the use of high pressure steam, it will be employed.

The reason for not using the single expansion type in the first place, instead of coupling it to a compound engine, is that the latter presents some conveniences for working high pressure steam not found in the former. I think Capt. Chandler's objections to the compound type arise from an impression that there is some special simplicity of construction inherent to the single expansion type, even when both are worked at equal pressures, and, also, that he attributes some of the defects in the *Sveatara's* boilers to the fact that they are associated with compound engines.

In regard to the simplicity of the single expansion type, if two examples are compared, one compound and one non-compound, it will be found that both have the same number of working parts, and these parts, with most of the portions subjected to steam pressure may be made smaller in the former. Again the high pressure and high temperature is restricted to one small cylinder, instead of being distributed in two larger ones, and consequently the wear and tear is more easily controlled. The weight of practical objections is decidedly against the single expansive type for propeller engines with a greater working pressure than fifty pounds.

The eminent French naval constructor, M. Dupuy de Loine, recognized the practical advantages of the compound engine as early as 1863, and since that time the following vessels have been fitted with them:

*Iron-clads of the First Class*.—Marengo, Suffren, Valeureuse, Magnanime, Savoie.

*Other Iron-clads*.—Atalante, Jeanne d'Arc, Reine Blanche, Montcalm, Thétis, Richelieu, Colbert, Trident, Galissonniere, L'Océan, Tempête, Redoutable.

*Iron-clad Rams*.—Boule-dogue, Tigre.

*Swift Cruisers*.—Sané, Infernet, Seignelay, Résolue, Desaix, Duquesne, Duguay Trouin, Bourayne, Rigault de Genonilly, Chateau Renaud, Decies, Champlain, Fabert, La Clochette.

*Gunboats*.—Hyene.

*Transports*.—Dives, Sendre, Vienne, Indre, Cher, Isère.

*Despatch Boats*.—Bouvet, Guichen, Segoud, Dayot, Destrier, Hamelin, Volta, Hougou, Actif. And now, after this experience, they are building the compound type to the exclusion of all others.

M. Ledieu, who has lately received the highest prize of the French Academy for his researches in steam engineering, says: "Time has proved, in a striking manner, the superiority of the compound engine. Experience has established that as the compound engine grows old, it retains its primitive economy, whilst the single expansive engine gradually increases its consumption of fuel, and if the adversaries of the former oppose it by adducing a few comparative trials with ordinary engines, where the latter have been superior, it only proves that the compound engines were not in good working condition."

Of course, if Capt. Chandler insists that in a cruising vessel, economy of fuel, and its accompanying saving of weight, counts for nothing, there is no use for high steam pressures, and consequently no employment for compound machinery, but in this respect Capt. Chandler stands alone, and I am content to leave the question to his further reflection, rather than repeat argument.

It is also true, that engines can be constructed to drive a screw as fast with thirty pounds of steam as with one hundred, but the weights must be largely increased, without any corresponding safety; and if the vessel is to carry the same battery, the displacement must be augmented, and it is this increasing displacement, which racks the minds of naval constructors, when they have to deal with heavy guns and high speeds, and makes them seek every possible reduction in the propelling power.

I think a few examples from actual experience will dispel the opinion, that explosions of the old style boilers with thirty pounds of steam, are less fatal than those of high pressure boilers, and with this view I will mention the *Chenango*, *Thunderer* and *Revanche* as instances of explosions of the former type, in all of which cases the loss of life was very heavy; and, as examples of the latter style, the *Sidonian*, where a boiler exploded at one hundred pounds, with a loss of seven; the *Montana*, which burst several times at fifty pounds, without any loss of life, and the *Propontis*,

which exploded at seventy-five pounds, wounding two men.

The cause of the slight mortality resulting from explosions of high pressure boilers, is that they are much smaller than the others, and the eruption is limited to a less space. The old style rectangular boiler contains more than ten times as much water as the new boilers, ready to flash into steam as soon as an explosion occurs, and it is this larger quantity of water that causes the greater loss of life.

In regard to the proper boilers for the *Sveatara* class, I think some further experiments should be made with the tubulous type, which possess many qualities to recommend them, if the practical difficulties attending their use on shipboard are surmounted, and I believe they will be.

Concerning the faults of the *Sveatara's* boilers, I think these should be considered separately from the engines: for the engines proper are as near perfection as any that have been constructed, and considerably above the average English naval engine. Further, I only know of these faults from hearsay evidence, a very unreliable source, but, as far as this information extends, I should not consider it a very difficult problem to remedy them. The defects I have heard of are: first, that some of the tubes were fitted with ferrules to permit their withdrawal for scaling; second, when the vessel was rolling heavily and quickly, the water in the boilers was liable to such sudden derangements of position as to leave the crown sheets unprotected; third, that as each boiler contained but one furnace, unequal firing produced violent foaming. The first of these has, I believe, been already remedied; the second, if it really exists, is one which an engineer should hardly be expected to provide against, when it is so easy to build an ordinary cruising vessel of almost any degree of steadiness; the third would probably disappear if the boilers were connected, in pairs, at the lower part of the water spaces.

I think it is hardly just to accuse those who designed the *Sveatara's* boilers of having ordered one hundred to be built before any were tried: for the same form had long been used in small vessels, and individually were very efficient; it was only when used collectively that they gave any trouble.

If Capt. Chandler, by referring to the Collins' line, means that they would compare in efficiency with modern propellers, I think a few figures will undeceive him. I have no data from the Collins' vessels, but the *Scotia* will serve as a fair example of the best side-wheel steamers, and the *Ville de Paris* is not a high average for modern propellers. Their dimensions and capacities compare as follows:

	Scotia.	Ville de Paris.
Length in metres.....	115.52	100.60
Breadth ".....	14.37	13.33
Depth of hold in metres.....	9.30	8.85
Weight of hull and appendages in tons.....	2900	2380
Weight of mach'y, boilers filled. " coal.....	1480	689
	1600	1080
Weight remaining for crew and passengers.....	620	1086
Total weight of displacement..	6600	5235
Speed in knots.....	12.3	15.25

It will be seen from the above that the *Ville de Paris*, with less than five-sixths of the *Scotia's* displacement, carries nearly twice the cargo, and carries it three knots faster: this gain is due partly to the decreased weight of machinery, and partly to the reduction in coal consumption. The *Britannic* and later propellers would show a considerable improvement upon the *Ville de Paris*.

M. Bertin, in his sketch of the progress in naval architecture, says: "In passing from the paddle-wheel to the propeller, we have gained a fourth of the total weight devoted to propulsion, and augmented the cargo capacity as much; we have realized, at the same time, a notable economy in the running expenses and on the first outlay."

I am glad to be able to agree with Capt. Chandler in his argument, "that before our ships are engined, the proposed machinery should be known to possess simplicity and economy, and that even when great improvements are promised by innovations upon ordinary practice, they should be first tested in one vessel."

L. J. ALLEN.

#### FREE PATENTS FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: I send you by this mail a copy of patent for "Automatic Canal Lock" granted to Wm. L. Marshall, 1st lieutenant U. S. Engineers. A brief notice thereof might be interesting to your readers. This invention has relation to that class of lock gates which have a horizontal instead of a vertical axis; and it consists in making this axis movable to avoid strain, in operating the gates both in their upward and downward motions by the buoyant effort of the water, and in providing a valve system within the gates which shall be automatically closed as they are lowered, and may be opened by simply tripping the securing block. The gates are hinged below the centre of pressure of the water thereon so that they shall be crowded firmly to their seats when in an elevated or closed position. Motion is communicated through the means of buoys of boiler iron forming a portion of an endless chain which turns the windlass either in their upward or downward motions or both. The valves are axled below their centres of pressure so that their tendency is always towards a closed position. Within the valve system is a supplementary valve axled above its centre of pressure, and by unlocking this valve it is automatically opened, thereby changing the centre of pressure of the whole system from a point above to one below the axis, and causing the water way to be automatically opened. The whole lock may be operated by a single

man. The invention is apparently complete in all its details, and if adopted, cannot fail to be largely remunerative to the fortunate contriver.

A mistaken notion prevails among our Army and Navy officers and men that they are not entitled to the benefits of the patent laws, simply because they are in the service of the U. S. Their knife-edged sense of honor would, it is to be expected, deter them from monopolizing any invention (to the detriment of the Government) which they might be actually called upon in the line of their duty to resort to; but otherwise it is their duty to communicate their inventions for the benefit of the people and the Government. This can only be properly done through the medium of a patent—and for the expense incurred, the laws permit a monopoly of the invention for seventeen years. The sutler's store and the field and water have many charms for an idle soldier, but once the practice of creating something with a probability of profit has been entered upon, it will be found more advantageous and vastly more interesting. The commissioner's report for 1876 shows that patents were issued to citizens of

Connecticut..... 736, or one to every 730 persons.  
District of Columbia.. 197, " " " 668 "  
Massachusetts..... 1587, " " " 918 "

Officers and men of the

Army..... 7, " " " " "

Officers and men of the

Navy..... 1, " " " " "

This showing for the Service is certainly not very flattering to the ingenuity and creatibility of a class of persons upon whom the Government relies for every kind of duty imaginable. Copies of the patent laws may be had upon application to the Commissioner of Patents.

I will offer to make a preliminary examination and report upon the patentability of any invention by Army and Navy officers and men without charge. All that is necessary is a rough sketch and brief description. Will send copy of the Marshall Patent to any one who is sufficiently interested to want to look it over, for 25 cents (the office price). WORTH OSGOOD, formerly 2d Lieut. 2d Artillery, Class of 69.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22, 1877.

#### EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST ABYSSINIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: It was only recently that the writer's attention was invited to the account of an Egyptian military expedition into Abyssinia, in "Appleton's Cyclopaedia" for 1876. This account seems to be, in most part, the fumes of the fermenting brain of the London *Times* correspondent, at Vichy, in the fall of 1876, and is so widely at variance with the facts, that, with the change of a few names, it would answer as the history of the campaign culminating in the battle of Waterloo, the first Bull Run, or any other campaign and battle of the reader's choosing, quite as well as it does that of Gura-plain. The writer of this realizes the situation in which he is placing himself, in seeking to tear a leaf from the book, pronounced so generally accurate, without furnishing history to replace it; but there are circumstances connected with the expedition that still forbid the publication of the facts, which, however justified by the proverb, "better late than never," shall, in the course of time, appear.

A PARTICIPANT.

CAIRO, EGYPT, Aug. 7, 1877.

62 VS. 77.

BY OLAF WASSON.

"A soldier's glory, lives in story,  
His laurels are green, when his locks are gray,  
Huzza! for the life of a soldier."—Old Song.

A soldier's glory, what a story!  
His laurels are dead, and his hair is gray,  
His pockets are empty, with big bills to pay—  
And that's the life of a soldier!

When I started on some years ago,  
I was younger, and I was stronger;  
There were coffee saloons all strewn by the road,  
And every kind favor that could be bestowed,  
Hied me on to the life of a soldier.

A soldier's glory, what a story!

The politicians made speeches about,  
How glorious it would be, after the rout  
Of our foes, to return and find through the land  
A welcome from all, our sweethearts and  
Those who'd painted the life of a soldier.  
A soldier's glory!

But alas and alas! I find to-day,  
That I soldier along without any pay,  
And my political friends when my hair is gray  
Turn their backs on me, and quietly say—  
In peace, we've no use for a soldier.  
A soldier's glory!

THERE has been considerable discussion in telegrams as to whether the Turks are using explosive bullets in the Eastern war. The Providence Tool Company, which makes the Turkish rifles, together with the Winchester and Union Arms Cos., which make the cartridges, attribute the report to the fact that the heavy charge used upsets the bullets as soon as they strike, making them spread out like an "express" bullet. The trouble is in soft lead. Long range sporting rifles with even heavier charges use hardened bullets. It makes, however, very little difference how a man's hit so long as he is killed, and the "explosive bullet" canard comes out regularly in every modern war.

EARL RUSSELL, who has just entered upon his 85th year, entered Parliament sixty-four years ago, at the age of twenty-one. Seventeen years later he was made Paymaster of the Forces, an office now abolished.

\* The insertion of this article has been unavoidably delayed.—  
ED. JOURNAL.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**NOTICE.**—Next week begins the fall meeting at Creedmoor, Monday, Sept. 10, lasting till Friday. Military matches occupy the range till Wednesday evening. Thursday and Friday, International Long Range Match for the championship of the world, between the American and British teams. Persons not members N. R. A. will be charged 50 cents admission, ladies accompanied by gentlemen admitted free. Members of militia and Army 25 cents. Return tickets, to and from Creedmoor and Hunter's Point, 65 cents. Special trains run every hour from Hunter's Point. Programmes of meeting at office N. R. A., 23 Park Row, N. Y. city.

**INTERNATIONAL MATCH.**—The British Team made its third day's practice at Creedmoor Saturday, September 1, with the following results for the best eight men:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
J. K. Milner.....	67	68	72	207
Wm. Ferguson.....	74	65	68	207
A. P. Humphrey.....	73	66	68	207
F. T. Pigott.....	69	68	69	206
H. S. W. Evans.....	68	69	66	203
Lieut. Geo. Fenton.....	71	64	67	202
Lieut.-Col. J. Fenton.....	68	63	68	199
Wm. Rigby.....	69	69	60	198

Total.....1,629  
The Louisiana Team practiced beside the English with the following scores:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
W. M. Arms.....	69	74	64	207
Dudley Selph.....	74	73	60	207
John Glynn, Jr.....	67	71	59	197
R. G. Eyrich.....	71	65	53	189

Total.....800  
The next practice was on Tuesday, September 4. The first in order was the American Team, with the following scores:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
T. Lamb, Jr.....	72	69	70	211
C. E. Blydenburgh.....	75	70	66	211
L. Weber.....	70	71	69	210
T. S. Dakin.....	71	70	69	210
W. H. Jackson.....	69	70	66	205
Frank Hyde.....	71	68	66	205
I. L. Allen.....	68	65	71	204
I. C. Bruce.....	61	70	67	198

Total.....1,654  
The British Team scores were as follows:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
J. K. Milner.....	72	66	68	206
W. Ferguson.....	69	67	69	205
Lieut. G. Fenton.....	70	64	70	204
H. S. W. Evans.....	66	67	70	203
W. Rigby.....	67	60	69	196
Sir Henry Halford.....	69	64	62	195
Lieut.-Col. J. Fenton.....	65	59	65	189
A. P. Humphrey.....	65	65	56	186

Total.....1,584  
The Louisiana Team made poor practice owing to the non arrival of a certain consignment of powder, which compelled them to use a strange lot of cartridges. Their scores are below:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Wm. Arms.....	68	66	66	200
J. K. Renaud.....	64	65	67	196
Dudley Selph.....	66	60	64	190
John Glynn.....	65	68	56	189

Total.....775  
On Wednesday the shooting was resumed with the following results: The best American eight made 1,620 points to the 1,582 points of the British. This, however, did not include the American Team proper, which only made 1,609, Messrs. Weber and Hyde falling back.

**THE CANADA MATCH.**—The interest shown in the International Match with the British team is so great that the little side show at Toronto has passed almost unnoticed. It was a foregone conclusion that the Canadians would lose. They deserved to lose for not learning the American team system, which will always beat a team that shoots every man for himself. Next year we hope to see them learning a little common sense. It was the Kanucks that first taught the Yankees to shoot, and now they seem too proud to learn the lesson of experience as Sir Henry Halford has done. The present match was shot on Monday, Sept. 3, at Toronto, with teams of six, and the following are the scores of the New York Amateur Rifle Club and the Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton:

NEW YORK.		VICTORIAN.	
Hepburn.....	199	Adam.....	185
Fulton.....	185	Cruit.....	179
Gunn.....	180	Ball.....	178
Farrow.....	178	Schwartz.....	176
Geiger.....	173	Joseph Mason.....	172
Bathbone.....	167	Gibson.....	171

Total.....1,082 Total.....1,061

As will be seen, this is very poor shooting, made by the members of former American teams who can no longer shoot as they used to, against Canadians who are still more exhausted, and to use a slang term, "played out." Not a score save Hepburn's rises beyond respectability, and the winning team averages only 72 per cent., nevertheless beating the other team by 2 per cent. Truly the rifle sceptre seems to have passed from Canada, we hope not forever.

**MILITIA REORGANIZATION.**—Our correspondent from the 5th Division continues his remarks on this subject in New York State as follows: To the changes in the 1st and 2d Division suggested in my communication published in your issue of September 1, I desire to add the reorganization of another division district, to be known as the 2d Division. To the territory comprised in the 5th Division as now organized I would add the counties of Albany, Fulton, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Saratoga, Schenectady, and Washington, making it the 2d Division. The district would then be as follows: Counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, Delaware, Schoharie, Greene, Columbia, Rensselaer, Albany, Schenectady, Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Washington and Otsego—nineteen counties.

The district, with the additions made, contains the following organizations, with their strength as given in the Adjutant-General's report for 1877: 10th Infantry, 567 men; 16th Battalion, 222 men; 19th Battalion (disbanded); 20th

Battalion, 294 men; 21st Infantry, 484 men; 25th Infantry, 494 men; 27th Infantry, 535 men; 2d Battalion, 365 men; two troops of cavalry, 120 men; three batteries of artillery, 234 men; and six separate companies of infantry, 463 men—in all, in round figures, 3,800 men.

This force to be effective, and to carry out the suggestions already proposed in the first communication on militia reorganization, could be divided into three brigades as follows:

**Fourth Brigade.**—Sixteenth Battalion, 222 men (to which might be added such companies as could be reorganized from the disbanded 19th Battalion); 27th Infantry, 535 men, with troop of cavalry and battery of artillery, about 900 men.

**Fifth Brigade.**—Twentieth Battalion (which should be recruited up to a regiment), 249 men; 21st Infantry, 484 men, with troop of cavalry and battery of artillery, about 950 men.

**Sixth Brigade.**—Second Battalion, 365 men; 10th Infantry, 567 men; 25th Infantry, 494 men; six separate companies, organized into a battalion, 462 men, with troop and battery, about 2,000 men. This brigade would necessarily be larger than the 4th and 5th, owing to the location of the troops.

This division organization as above suggested does not include the 4th Division, but does include the 13th Brigade, with its fifty-three privates, four musicians, nine non-commissioned officers, and fourteen officers, including eleven brigade officers. Isn't this most ridiculous? Eleven brigade officers to take command of fifty-three privates, or one officer to every five privates. Truly this brigade is "much officered."

With such facts before us as the 4th Division, with its 266 men, and the 13th Brigade, with its eighty men, is it not high time for the Legislature to take the matter in hand and reorganize our National Guard, putting it into a better, more compact, and, consequently, more serviceable shape? Such a step would reduce the cost very materially, and enable the State, without increasing the present appropriation, to do more for the proper support and encouragement of really deserving organizations.

### FIFTH DIVISION.

**MEDICAL OFFICERS.**—We have received from Hurd and Houghton a small book entitled "Manual for Medical Officers of the Militia of the United States," by Dr. Foster of the 5th Mass., which seems to be a very useful publication. It has been adopted by the State of Massachusetts, and might well be adopted elsewhere, as it has received much matter concerning reports in the U. S. Army from Surgeon General Barnes, U. S. A. It contains a full statement of the general duties of medical officers, the mode of their appointment, their rank, uniform, quarters, tactical duties at all ceremonies in all three arms of the Service, as well as on the General Staff, methods of correspondence, duties of Courts and Boards of all kinds, examination of recruits, management and records of hospitals, forms of requisitions, together with the duties of hospital stewards. This little volume supplies a need which all medical officers of militia have long felt, and will be far from useless to those recently appointed to the Regular Army. We are glad to see it, for it has been much needed. It can be procured of the publishers, either in New York or Boston.

**CARTRIDGE SHELLS.**—In a note to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Rifle Association, Mr. Orange Judd says: "As the shells, after repeated firing, become too much expanded to enter the barrel easily, many have expressed a wish to have some contrivance to shrink them. I procured a steel tube for this purpose and drove the shells into it with a wooden mallet, removing the shell with a wooden pin inserted in the opposite end. It appeared to work well, and I had no difficulty in inserting the loaded shells in the gun. But now for the result. You doubtless noticed the unaccountable misses in my shooting on Saturday, 'goose eggs' coming right among bull's-eyes, three of them at the 900-yard range alone, and other shots dropping to the bottom of the target. On coming home and cleaning the shell I found the trouble. Two-thirds of all those doctored or contracted shells burst in firing just where they had been most contracted. Some of them opened a twentieth of an inch, letting gas enough escape to drop the bullet to the ground. My son George used a few similarly prepared shells, which also dropped the bullets. So, according to this experience, it will not do to reduce the diameter of the shells at the base after they have once expanded."

**RIFLE PRACTICE.**—Col. Wingate, G. I. R. P., New York, in a recent circular, requests the officers of rifle ranges to see that competitions are hereafter conducted in accordance with rules of the National Rifle Association, as just revised. Particular attention is called to the change in the second class targets, by which the "outer" is made six feet square, taking in the "corner." Trap signals, to indicate a "corner," will therefore be discontinued. The class firing and other practice by the New York troops will be upon the new target.

**SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—The great size of this regiment generally sends it to Creedmoor alone instead of with its brigade. On Monday, September 3, a detachment of 131 third class men went to the range for practice under Capt. Casey, with Capt. Robbins as I. R. P. Of these men seventy-two went into second class and twenty-six into first class on the following scores: Engle 39, Robbins 36, Abrams 35, Warren 33, Linton 33, Sheldon 30, Martine 30, Bacon 29, Gibson 29, Burns 29, Thomas 28, Gardner 28, Lass 26, Steele 27, Fairchild 27, Seeley 27, Anon 26, Livingston 26, Meyer 25, Nathan 25, Shipman 25, Jolly 25, Harlan 25, Townsend 25, Byrd 25, Morris 25.

These men shot for the marksman's badge and fourteen won it, on the following scores: Steele 38, Waterman 37, Adams 35, Dimont 30, Engle 30, Burdett 30, Bacon 29, Denton 29, Martine 29, Tinker 27, Gardner 26, Morris 25, Harlan 25, Carver 25.

**FIRST NEW YORK BRIGADE.**—The third class men of the regiment of this command went out by wings of regiments Aug. 30, to Creedmoor, for rifle practice as follows:

**Fifth New York.**—The third class men of the right wing of this regiment numbered 94, commanded by Capt. Koss, with Adj. Ploeger as acting I. R. P. Of these men, 56 qualified for second class, and eight for the first. Their scores at 300 and 400 yards were as follows: Hesse 31, Dunstatter 31, Suiker 28, Plate 27, Martens 27, Schwoon 27, Jungaberle 26, Ruger 25. This is a very small showing for so many men, and shows a lack of instruction in the elements, owing to the loose discipline of the regiment in interior matters and the non-enforcement of the minutiae of rifle practice. Three out of the eight qualified for the marksman's badge, but on low scores. They were: Plate 31 out of 50, Jungaberle 27, and Dunstatter 26. If the 5th does not straighten up in rifle matters it will find itself at the foot of the National Guard marksman pretty soon.

**Twelfth New York.**—The right wing of the 12th took out 106 men under Capt. Burns, with Adj. Murphy as I. R. P. Of these 54 men qualified in third class and fifteen in second, with the following scores: Bushnell 38, Schulz 37, Williams 35, Ferguson 35, Droge 33, Lovell 25, Johnson 25, Rafferty 27, Keller 26, Neville 26, Anderson 26, Whitaker 25, Spillans 25, McKnight 25, Bierck 25. Of these the

marksman were: Adj. Murphy 43, Private Anderson 29, Sergt. Breuzie 29, and Private Schultz 25. While, as a whole, this record is a little better than that of the 5th squad, it shows great carelessness compared to the former records of the 12th. Four per cent. marksman and fifteen per cent. first class make a low record and show that the interest in shooting of the 12th has been too spasmodic, and has died out as it once did in the 23d. This regiment also needs to straighten up.

**Twenty-second New York.**—The right wing of this regiment counted 102 men with two officers, Lieut. Demarest in command, Lieut. Terhune acting I. R. P. Fifty-seven men went into second class, and nineteen into first, with the following scores: Shafer 43, Shafer (2d) 42, Hersch 38, Mackintosh 36, Bultman 36, Fallcraft 35, Goldsmith 33, Dixon 32, Diecker 32, Miller 30, Kensly 29, Brown 29, Thompson 28, Child 27, Beilin 26, Lord 26, Ferguson 26, Loyd 25, Burns 25. The marksman's badge scores were not shot out. As far as the practice went, the 22d was ahead of the other detachments, but the whole brigade shows decided laxity of instruction in rifle practice, which needs correction.

**SECOND N. Y. BRIGADE.**—The right wings of the regiments of this command went to Creedmoor, Aug. 31, as follows:

**Ninth New York.**—This regiment sent 231 men under Major Pryor, of whom 162 went into second class, under Capt. Harding, I. R. P., and no less than 92 went into first class, with the following scores: Frank 46, Gullman 44, Hitchcock 44, Harding 41, Colman 39, Morris 39, Flynn 38, Wheeler 38, Roof 37, Hase 37, Hurry 37, McIntyre 36, Hitchcock (2d) 35, Woolf 35, Miller 35, Ward 34, Lewis 34, Gunther 34, Donnelly 34, Scott 34, Van Vleck 34, McGee 33, Clarke 33, Kelly 32, Birbaum 32, Mather 32, Horn 32, Pfeiffer 32, Marks 32, Minne 32, Coney 31, Goodhall 31, Smith 30, Bills 30, Green 30, Warmstadt 30, Crawley 30, Horner 30, Marshall 30, Harper 29, Randall 29, Roy 29, Dreher 29, Barkney 29, Betts 29, Flaherty 29, McKee 29, Jones 29, Cummings 29, Weber 28, Hussey 28, Chessersmith 28, Crown 28, Smith 28, Wood 28, Hoffman 28, Haleran 28, Besk 28, Munn 28, Geiler 28, Lynch 27, Westfall 27, Nolte 27, Dennahan 27, Earl 27, Denys 27, Cooper 27, Weick 27, Ledguy 27, Miller 27, Smith 27, Zetler 26, Winterfield 26, Saunders 26, Lawrence 26, Soulliers 26, Lombard 26, Kennedy 26, Callaghan 26, Hieman 26, Ganley 25, Mitchell 25, Duryee 25, Dunne 25, Burham 25, Hanna 25, Laidlaw 25, French 25, Seaman 25, Canneye 25, Hoggemuller 25, Mackinson 25. This practice reflects as much credit on the regiment and brigade as that of the 1st brigade shows laxity of discipline and instruction. It can hardly be too highly praised.

**Eleventh New York.**—This regiment sent 130 men, under Capt. Lorsch, with Capt. Nightingale as I. R. P. Of these men 67 qualified for second in third class, and 33 for first in the second. This is not so good as the average of the 9th, but beyond that of the 1st brigade. The second class scores were: Nightingale 36, Wohlke 35, Unbekant 34, Koppenteimer 34, Mayer 32, Lindner 32, Schoenemann 32, Herzmann 31, Masine 30, Herriok 30, Memorocher 32, Oochli 28, Hase 28, Goldner 27, Narviser 27, Bender 27, Munch 27, Sauer 27, Schwarz 26, Fritz 26, Daniel 26, Friedrichs 26, Bierman 26, Freytag 26, Sommers 26, Haas 26, Huzinger 26, Farnham 26, Glockner 25, Backman 25, Muer 25, Schell 25, Hahn 25. The 11th has evidently improved greatly in its discipline and rifle practice of late.

**Seventy-first New York.**—This regiment had 73 men, under Capt. Lee, with Lieut. Bolton as I. R. P. Of these 45 went into second class, and 21 into first, with the following scores: Freeland 38, Clarke 36, Lee 36, Hemma 35, Grote 33, Belton 32, Conora 32, Banin 32, Edmonstone 31, Wilson 31, Albert 30, Lawrence 29, May 29, King 27, McAlpin 27, Gleason 26, Curtis 25, Van Tine 25, Scott 25, Belton 25, McKinley 25. The general summary of the two brigades shows that the 1st took 55 per cent. into the second class, 13 per cent. into first, and less than 3 per cent. into the marksman's class, out of the whole number practicing. The 2d Brigade took 63 per cent. into the second class, nearly 34 per cent. into first, and did not attempt the marksman class for want of time. The respective numbers practicing were 1st brigade, 302; 2d, 433. It is absolutely necessary for the 1st to improve, if it hopes to maintain its position.

**ELEVENTH NEW YORK BRIGADE.**—The several organizations of this command will assemble at their respective armories, in full dress uniforms, at 7 o'clock P. M. on the days below mentioned, for the purpose of receiving pay for the duty performed under the recent orders of the commander-in-chief. On Saturday, Sept. 8, the Gatling Battery and Separate Troop Cavalry; Monday, Sept. 10, 23d regiment Infantry; Tuesday, Sept. 11, 32d regiment Infantry; Wednesday, Sept. 12, 47th regiment Infantry. The brigade staff assemble at headquarters, for the same purpose, in full uniform, on Monday, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock P. M. As the Paymaster-General will require every officer and enlisted man to receive his pay in person, it is necessary that all attend who are entitled to it.

**CONNECTICUT.**—Last week the 2d and 4th regiments of Connecticut went into camp at South Norwalk for six days as a brigade under command of Brig.-Gen. W. B. Smith, commanding the State forces. Towards the close of the week, when the men were well settled in their duties, we paid a visit to this camp, and came away more than ever impressed with the idea that the Connecticut militia system, while far from perfect, is still better than any now in use in the United States, and that the general excellence of the Connecticut troops is not approached as yet by the general run of the troops of any other State. Having said this much, we are compelled at the same time to point out certain faults of execution which will reveal themselves in the course of our account.

The Connecticut militia law, it must be premised for the information of our readers in other States, holds all its male citizens as actually liable to do military duty between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Theoretically this is so in other States, practically not so; although the principle commends itself to the sense of justice of all. In Connecticut these men have either to do duty as soldiers or pay a tax of two dollars a year. The collection of this tax costs the State nothing. It is assessed on the counties and townships and drawn from the treasurers according to the population of the town. The only causes of exemption are physical disability, volunteer or Army service, or fire duty. The physical exemptions are carefully restricted to the totally helpless cripples or blind, and partial inability is not allowed to keep a man off the rolls of duty. If he can walk the streets, the theory is that he can walk a post, and he either walks it or pays his tax. If he has real estate, the tax is added to his usual list, if not, it is the duty of the town to make him pay. In any event the town treasurer pays for him. Practically, no difficulty is found in collecting the tax, on account of its moderate size, and a careful scrutiny of the list every year, with the rejection of questionable exemptions, has ended in raising the consequent fund from \$50,000 to \$80,000 a year. The sum thus raised is applied to the support of a single brigade of volunteer paid troops, about 2,200 strong, not on paper, but in reality.

New Yorkers will remember that in that dim vista of time to which all events subsequent to the Revolution are rela-



gated, as "before the war," a somewhat similar system was tried in New York State and fell into disuse. The general impression consequently is that a trial of the Connecticut system in New York would also break down. The cases, however, are very different. The tax under the New York law was only seventy-five cents, and the sum raised was applied to the school fund. Thus no one in the militia was interested in its enforcement, and it fell into disuse. Another bad feature in the New York law was that men could evade the payment of the tax by going out for a single day without uniforms or arms to a "general training" so called, where they used to play such pranks as brought the militia into contempt. Finally the law sunk into disuse and repeal under the voice of public ridicule. The Connecticut law avoids this danger. It is a sensible law, and it recognizes the weakness of human nature. The great trouble about militia is its expense. When a State taxes all its people for the support of a militia, all the people have a right to look sharply to the expense, and out it down. When this expense comes out of the class that every one concedes is liable to do military duty, there are fewer to grumble, and all the old men are ready to call shame on the young ones if they do grumble, while the feminine power, so potent in America, naturally prefers that the head of the house should pay his two dollars a year rather than expose his precious skin to injury from nasty guns. Then the system is easily explicable. If two dollars a year will keep the Connecticut brigade handsomely in time of peace, a tax of four or six dollars, while still very light on the individuals, doubles and trebles the annual amount in case of extraordinary necessity. The tax comes only from the able bodied workers who earn their own living, so that there is no individual hardship.

Under these circumstances the Connecticut brigade was organized a few years ago, the law being the product of the ingenuity of two or three members of the National Guard who were practical men and good lawyers. Under a lax administration it might easily have sunk into the same contempt as the New York law. The fatal flaw in administering such laws is lack of strictness. It was this fault which cost the U. S. Government so many millions in the Civil War, through the fatal bounty system, the direct offering of timidity and the kindheartedness natural to men of purely civil training. In Connecticut this fault was avoided by the appointment of General Troubridge, a graduate of West Point, to the position of Adjutant-General, to execute the military features of the law. Since his retirement General Franklin, another graduate, has been made Adjutant-General, an office which he still holds, while General Couch, also a graduate, and with a war experience similar to that of Gen. Franklin, occupies the office of Quartermaster-General. The influence of these three officers, men whose experience of volunteer troops has taught them all the points that need special attention in the command of such, is seen in the steady improvement of the Connecticut troops, and has been specially marked during the present encampment. To illustrate: when the Connecticut militia was reorganized it presented one "crack" regiment—the 2d—and three green commands. When we first saw the different regiments, the 1st and 3d were raw and untrained men, and the 4th was decidedly buche in appearance. To-day the 1st Connecticut is as handsome a regiment as any could wish to see, and the 3d and 4th have improved till they are very nearly equal to the 1st and 2d in smartness, quite equalling them in essential points. The 2d retains only one advantage, that of the general intelligence of its men, especially those companies recruited from the elite of New Haven.

The duties at Camp Hubbard last week were generally well performed. The policing was much better than we have seen in any militia camp. The only exception to this rule was the camp of the section of artillery, which was crowded into the general entrance to the camp, and being made a thoroughfare, was in poor condition all the time. Next year we hope to see a larger space allotted to the whole brigade, the artillery separated from the infantry, and a greater depth to the camp. The accommodation for sinks was inadequate for the whole command, from the lack of depth sufficient for the front covered. The sentry duty was about the same as usual in militia camps; that is, not up to the mark. This fault is due to the lack of instruction in both officers and men as a rule. By this we do not mean to say that all the officers are ignorant of guard duty, but so many are, that the total effect is bad. There are two ways of instructing men in sentry duty. One is to keep the instruction going all the year in the armories, the other to make the officers of the day and guard instruct their men at each tour of duty. Some did at Camp Hubbard, some did not. The result was a lack of uniformity. If the armory plan of instruction cannot be followed, then it seems to us that militia officers of the day and guard should be held more strictly responsible than they are for the sentry duty during their tour of office. A sentry who does not know how to salute is a reproach to the officer of the day who has allowed him to remain ignorant of his duty, and commanding officers of militia camps have a great deal of power to check the looseness of guard duty by holding the officers of the day and guard responsible for all slovenly sentries.

The drill exercises at Camp Hubbard were excellent. Gen. Smith occupied the early part of the week with brigade drills exclusively, leaving the battalion drills to the last days. The result proved he did wisely, for the battalion drills as we saw them were excellent in both regiments, showing that the officers kept their wits awake. The last dress parade of the 2d was simply perfect, the line being formed in one minute and forty-nine seconds by the watch, from the striking up of the band to "guides post." That of the 4th was delayed by the fact that the band was not posted on the alignment but behind it, losing nearly two minutes. In point of steadiness there was little to choose between the regiments. The 4th, which was excellent under Col. Hoyt, has further improved under Col. Fairchild, and still gives promise of improvement. The new colonel, however, at present, is apt to introduce too many novelties at dress parade, which is a distinct ceremony, prescribed by the tactics, and ought not to be departed from. On the last dress parade, before the adjutant turned over the regiment, the chaplain advanced to the centre and offered up some prayers, inaudible to the mass of the command, but the object of considerable irreverent comment from the spectators. It seems to us that this, while showing religious fervor in the commandant, was hardly wise at a dress parade before a crowd. Such actions are best performed in church or at a stated religious meeting.

In the 2d, on the other hand, we are compelled to say that there is too much of the rollicking social club spirit to suit men on serious duty, and we should like to see a little of the gravity of the 4th infused into the 2d, just as we should like to see the somewhat ultra piety of the 4th tempered with a dash of the common sense and *savoir vivre* of the 2d.

These remarks apart, there is everything to praise in the encampment for 1877 of the Connecticut Brigade, and nothing more than its evident improvement over the past and promise for the future. We criticize the faults freely because we can see from year to year so much improvement, and because we know that the impressions of a disinterested observer are apt to reveal things to the partici-

pants which they cannot see themselves. One marked improvement we are glad to see. The old time rowdiness of the "last night in camp," with its mock parade and howling processions, has at last been abolished, we hope for ever, in the Connecticut Brigade. A remnant of it lingers in the New Haven Grays, in their curious custom of making a "punch" out of all the liquor in camp on the last night, inviting all to partake, but even the "punch" did not produce any rowdiness this year. We hope to see it drunk by daylight another year, if it must be drunk at all. To our thinking, a libation to the great god Mars behind the cook tent would be a better use for the remnants than any such "punch."

As usual in encampments, the local newspapers tried their utmost to breed discord between the two regiments by invidious comparisons, the organs of two cities in Connecticut keeping up a constant stream of irritating remarks, which could not fail to produce some effect. We were very glad to notice that the majority of the officers of both regiments, including all of the real soldiers, frowned down these attempts, and preserved the most cordial relations with each other. We sincerely hope that this year will see the very last of these altogether noxious articles. They can easily be stopped by the self-respecting officers of regiments, and they ought to be discontinued by every member of the C. N. G. The greatest pride of Connecticut to-day is that all her regiments are up to a good standard, and we hope to see the time when the greatest boast of every member of the State force will be to say—not that "I belong to the Grays or the Hilliers or the Bridgeports or New Londons," but, "I belong to the Connecticut National Guard."

THE CONNECTICUT REVIEW.—Thursday was the Governor's day, which is always the day of the encampment week, for crowds of visitors. At the hour of review the parade ground was entirely encircled with a large assemblage. Line was formed promptly at 2:30 o'clock by Gen. Smith. His Excellency Governor Hubbard, accompanied by his staff, including Gen. Franklin and Couch, left their quarters and proceeded, dismounted, to the point of review. With ranks opened, the review in line was first gone through with, followed by the passage in quick time. Gen. Smith and staff saluted gracefully and in unison, and were well mounted. The 2d regiment with ten commands of twelve files passed in magnificent shape, alignments, distances, etc., being good. The salutes of officers generally were good, yet we saw room for improvement in the sword manual. The 4th regiment came next with ten commands (unequaled) of sixteen and twenty files, and executed the passage finely, salutes, alignment, and distances all being good. The sword manual could be improved upon, it being a common thing in the brigade to see salutes not in conformity with the tactics. The Section of Light Artillery made a creditable passage, and as a whole the brigade did remarkably well. The 2d had a large guard detail the morning of the review, which accounted for the small number of files on parade. Following the review, Gen. Smith exercised the brigade in a few evolutions, at which his Excellency and staff expressed great satisfaction at the proficiency displayed.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Major W. S. Kimball has been appointed A. D. C. on the staff of the 1st Division. Lieut.-Col. Crommelin, A. A. G., and Major Lazarus, A. D. C. of the 1st Division staff, have resigned. Both officers have been zealous workers toward the advancement of the division, and their resignation cannot be otherwise than regretted.

The name of ex-Brig.-Gen. Thayer is spoken of as the coming colonel of the 2d regiment. We shall hail the day when some one shall take the reins in hand and bring the 2d up to its old time standard. The vitality is latent; all that is wanted is some one to bring it out. The regiment was inspected by Brig.-Gen. Loud and staff at the armory, the right wing on Wednesday evening last and the left on Friday evening last.

Major Spooner, 3d regiment, being one of those who did not put in an appearance during the late trouble, has been discharged, by order of Gov. Hartman. Co. G, being the ninth company of this regiment, was mustered in recently, and J. H. Platt elected captain.

Co. B, 6th regiment, held an election on Thursday of last week, and unanimously elected Mr. A. Jones, military instructor at the House of Refuge, to be captain. The regiment, or rather eight companies, was inspected by Brig.-Gen. Loud and staff on last Tuesday evening. The turnout was very slim. Two companies were without pieces. We understand one of them never had any, and so many pieces were taken from the armories to arm the 20th regiment, that now there are not enough to go round. The uniforms showed the wear and tear of the recent active service; but there is a general look of slouchiness in many of the men which does not come of wear and tear, but from want of pride. After inspection, dress parade was quite well executed; some portion of the manual of arms was well done, the order arms uniform, but the pieces made entirely too much noise. They should be lowered gently. Guides and file-closers should remember to always execute order arms, fix and unfix bayonets, and carry arms.

Elections for captain and second lieutenant will soon take place in Co. H, 1st regiment. A battalion from the regiment will be tendered as an escort to the 30th regiment on their return home, which will probably take place the early part of the coming week, as we understand it is expected that one of the new regiments will be in readiness to take the field by that time.

ILLINOIS.—The following officers have been appointed on the staff of Major-General Arthur Dugan, commanding division: Col. Geo. I. Waterman, Chief of Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Percy B. Oldershaw, A. A. G.; and Jerome F. Weeks, Surg. and Medical Director; Majors Holdridge O. Collins, J. A.; Albert L. Coe, Q. M.; Henry B. Whitehouse, P. M.; and Henry B. Maxwell, C. S.; Captains Samuel Appleton and David H. Giles, A. D. C.'s. Officers of the staff may wear the uniform of their rank or brevet rank in the Army of the United States. The uniform of the staff will be the same as of staff officers of the United States Army, substituting the letters I. N. G. on cap or hat.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The 7th Connecticut Veterans held their reunion at New Britain August 29 with eighty members.

—The fall muster of the N. G. California takes place this month.

—The 48th New York is to have its uniform remodelled by the substitution of red trimmings for brass scales.

—Instead of September 7, the 33d New York proceeds to Creedmoor on September 6.

—Gen. Woodward has been inspecting the militia of Central New York with a view to its reorganization this fall. It needs it.

—The 20th New York Battalion of Kingston is to have drill competitions and prizes this fall for excellence in the School of the Soldier.

—Ex-Brigadier Gen. Jesse Lazear, once of the N. G. Pa., died in Baltimore last week. His service dated from before the war, but was not continued during the war.

—It seems that the 10th Albany did not want to turn out with the G. A. R. for any sham fight, and are talking a good deal about it. The question is hardly worth getting angry about.

—Squads from all the Brooklyn regiments have been practicing at Creedmoor for places on their regimental teams all the week.

—The California team and reserves, sixteen in number, under Gen. McComb, arrived in New York city Thursday, September 6, and put up at the Starvart House.

—We beg to acknowledge the courtesy and attention of the adjutants of the 12th and 33d New York, who send us all general orders in time for publication.

—The U. S. Engineers Rifle Club at Willett's Point, L. I., had a match for a badge on Wednesday at 200 and 500 yards, five shots each range. Sergt. Fraser won the badge on forty points out of fifty.

—We are much pleased to acknowledge through the courtesy of Gen. Vilmar the report of the doings of the 3d New York Bri-

gade during the riots, where it did itself honor through the 9th, 11th and 71st regiments.

—The Ontario Rifle Association Matches came off last week. The Governor-General's medal was carried off by Sergeant Kincaide, 47th Battalion. Capt. Anderson, 10th Royals, took second prize.

—The 51st New York and Birchmeyer's battery were inspected at Syracuse August 29. They did fairly. The 51st had only 161 men present, the battery 64 men. The Yates dragoons were inspected later.

—Co. A, 2d California, recently went to Vallejo for an encampment and rifle meeting. It seems that their uniform, complete equipment, and steadiness caused them to be mistaken for Regulars by all the bystanders.

—The 48th New York was reviewed August 30 at Oswego, together with the Oswego Troop Cavalry. Gen. Woodward is said to have declared the 48th to be the finest regiment he had seen since he left New York city.

—The 51st Syracuse has dismissed or is about to dismiss its band and turn its attention to drill and discipline instead of fuses and feathers. We congratulate the regiment on its good sense. Never too late to mend.

—The last match at Willow Brook range, Connecticut, was won by Washburne, of Hartford, on 89 per cent. at long range and 99 per cent. midrange. The Judd infant was close after him, and it looks as if he might end in taking away the prize some day before long.

—The 33d regiment team, under the supervision of Colonel Rueger, who is also a crack shot, practice several days each week at Creedmoor. A special fund has been created for defraying the expenses incurred by the team.

—A BATTALION of the 21st N. G., S. N. Y., under command of Col. Lindsey, of Poughkeepsie, has been on an excursion to Hartford this week. The excursionists returned home by way of New York and the Hudson River. How they were viewed by nutmeg eyes will be duly chronicled next week.

—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held at the office of the Association on Thursday, September 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., to perfect arrangements for the fall meeting at Creedmoor.

—Lieut. Lee, of the Weccaco Legion, Philadelphia, has preferred charges of cowardice and in-subordination against eleven members of his company. If they are well founded, we hope the men will be severely punished. The trouble occurred at Altoona, Pa.

—Mr. Renton, the Secretary of the Scottish Rifle Association, has written to Mr. Horatio Rose and the paper a multaneously a long defence of the Scottish protest, founded on the erroneous assumption that Scotland is a nation and that Great Britain is not. How such a strange contradiction could force itself in the head of any man in the face of facts, we are unable to see.

—Mr. Buck, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, has placed \$1 in gold in the hands of Judge Gildersleeve as a prize for condition to long range marksmen at the Creedmoor fall meet. The terms of the match will be settled by the Executive Committee of the N. R. A. and will soon be announced. We hope they will be such as to reflect proper credit on the generous public spirit of Mr. Buck in his munificent offer.

—All officers and members of the 23d Brooklyn who qualified in the third class (100 and 150 yards), but have fall become first class shots, will assemble at the armory in full uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, and one day's rations, on Thursday, September 20, at 7 o'clock A. M. to proceed to Creedmoor for practice in the second class (300, 400 yards), and for the Marksmen's Badge, 200 and 500 yards.

—(UNDESIRABLE) delay is experienced by the New York regiments in getting their pay for riot duty, and much grumbling is heard. So far as our knowledge extends, we do not know a single case where this delay is not due to the slackness of officers in making out pay rolls and the ignorance of the rank and file as to the mode of payment. When the rolls are once properly made out and signed there is no sort of difficulty in getting the money, which lies ready. Its non-reception shows poor instruction and loose discipline in the non-recipients.

—THERE is nothing like practice on a good system to secure perfection in long range shooting. Here is the Massachusetts team looming up as a formidable competitor for Inter-State honors. J. Wemyss, Jr., reaching 216 points in open competition at Walnut Hill for places on the team, and A. P. Clark making 206. What with these men, together with Jackson, on the American team, it looks as if Boston might yet outshoot Brooklyn and New Orleans. We devoutly trust it will, for we dislike to see any single city doing so much bragadoocio as we have lately heard, and Boston will be able to divide the honors.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THIRD AVENUE.—The congressional districts in New York city are the 5th, Nicholas Muller; 6th, Samuel S. Cox; 7th, Anthony Rickhoff; 8th, Anson C. McCook; 9th, Fernando Wood; 10th, Abraham S. Hewitt; 11th, Benjamin A. Willis. You can ascertain who has vacancies by applying to the adjutant of the Military Academy after the result of the examination of the present candidates for admission. The boundaries of the districts are to be obtained from a city map.

J. N. G. writes: In the School of the Company, par. 183, when in rear open order, the captain's position is three yards in front of the right file, and in the School of the Battalion, par. 383, when at rear open order, the company officers are to place themselves opposite their position in line, which seems to mean, captains three yards in front of the centre of their companies. Will you please explain? It is the only difference in position of officers, between company and battalion drill, that I can find in the Tactics, and I can't believe this is intended. ANSWER.—It is intended to be so. If you will look at par. 816 you will see one other modification of the captain's position, the ranks of his company at the inspection of battalion being opened as in the School of the Company, not of the Battalion, which is different.

HALYARDS.—Your question is rather obscurely worded. The waxing of manilla rope for peak and throat halyards and other gear on board of yachts in order that the water will not soak through, is an old practice; but whether that sort of dressing will do for hemp sun (tanned or not) is doubtful. You can not prevent plain laid signal halyards from kinking and snarling, especially when new. You may lessen the evil by leaving the stuff on a stretch for a couple of days before reeving. After reeving, fasten a weight to one end and let the turns come off as long as they will, pulling the weight up and down meanwhile; do the same to the other end. This may lessen the tendency to kink, but it cannot prevent it altogether. Braided line is pretty generally used on board ships now. The Silver Lake Co. of New York make it of all sizes, especially for that purpose. Braided flax signal halyards were in use in the French navy twenty-nine years ago.

A NEWSPAPER despatch from Washington says: "There is a paragraph in the naval orders of to-day which shows that the Secretary of the Navy is but a man and is forgiving. The order is this: 'Midshipman Clarence A. Corbin is detached from the *Omaha*, South Pacific Station, and ordered to proceed home and report his arrival.' Shortly after the ball given on board the *Harford* at Norfolk to the Grand Duke Alexis, during his visit here last winter, a paragraph appeared in the society papers to the effect that on the occasion of the ball a scene was occasioned by a young naval officer's reminding his partner in the dance, who has since been married with much pomp in Washington, that upon a similar occasion in one of the ports of the Mediterranean he had kissed her, the kiss being a forfeit in the game of 'walking around the capstan.' The prudes of society were shocked, and reported the young man to the admiral, who in turn reported him to the Secretary of the Navy, with the recommendation that he be sent to the South Pacific as a punishment. The recommendation was adopted, and Midshipman Corbin was immediately sent to the *Ossipee*, on the South Pacific Station, where he has since remained in repentance for his past misdeeds."



## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In the "Recollections of Samuel Breck,"\* we find pleasant chat and gossip anecdote about American life and manners in the first century of the Republic. Mr. Breck was a gentleman of culture, wealth and high social position, and his life, without especial excitement or adventure, was full of interesting incident. From the year 1800 he kept a diary, jotting down his comments on current events, the persons he met, books read, interweaving reminiscences of his early days. A diary of this sort cannot fail to be interesting. His memory could span the entire period from the beginning of the War for Independence to that of the War for Union, and he lived to the age of ninety; so he had more to tell than many.

Without any pretence of literary or historical value, and written for his own pleasure, the book will be an agreeable reminder of "Old New York" and the ancient glories of Philadelphia.

Mr. Breck was born in Boston. Among his first recollections were the cold winter of 1780, when he was driven in a sleigh with two horses, on the ice, directly across the bay, and the famous Dark Day which caused such a thorough scare in New England.

It is worthy of mention that an uncle of his, Mr. John Andrews, by his timely interference, at the time of the evacuation of the city, prevented the destruction of the trees in the mall and saved the Common, "a spot without a rival in America," from being sold and cut up into lots. Mr. Breck seems to think that the Frog Pond in the Common derived its name from French sailors hunting for frogs in its water, successive generations of school boys keeping up the name in spite of all efforts to improve it.

A Cambridge resident, wishing to entertain a French admiral and his officers in handsome style, procured with great difficulty a quantity of full-grown frogs, and had them served whole in a soup, as a compliment to the tastes of his guests. Their amusement was only equalled by the astonishment and disgust of the generous host, who had endeavored to furnish a plentiful supply of what he believed to be a national dish of France.

Criminals in those days were punished in the open street, and the author remembers distinctly the large whipping-post, painted red, which stood under the shadows of his school. "Here women were taken to a huge cage, in which they were dragged on wheels from prison, and tied to the post, with bare backs, which thirty or forty lashes were bestowed, amid screams of the culprit and the uproar of the mob. A little farther in the street was to be seen the pillory, with three or four fellows fastened by the head and hands, and standing for an hour in that helpless posture, exposed to gross and cruel insult from the multitude, who pelted them incessantly with rotten eggs and every kind of garbage that could be collected." There was a public whipping in Boston as late as 1803.

The father of Samuel Breck, annoyed at his own ignorance of the French language, sent his boy to a college in France. Education at Soreze, \$200 a year, sufficing to secure every possible advantage, military tactics, fencing, riding, music, dancing and swimming added to a remarkably full course. A jolly place for hungry boys, four cents a week being quite sufficient for pocket money. One cent would buy one hundred large marron chestnuts, all hot and roasted! Young Breck had a princely allowance of fifty cents a week, and was looked up to as an heir to boundless wealth. Aerostation was one of the agitated topics of the time. Linen bags, lined with paper, and filled with heated air, were sent flying upward with success. Then balloons, carrying first animals and afterwards men, made short trips. But these daring aerial adventurers usually lost their lives.

Doctor Mesmer visited Soreze, and animal magnetism was the next enthusiasm. Wonderful cures were effected, but Dr. Franklin, who was then in Paris, was one of a commission appointed by the King to examine the subject, and it was reported against as a useless illusion.

After four years of college life, Mr. Breck visited Paris to see the "raree-shows," and was treated with great attention, both from his father's influence and the desire of many high-toned ladies to see "a native American." After one of the many dinners made for him, he says: "We retired to a kind of arbor at the entrance of a garden, and there the ladies sat down to music. When they withdrew from the dining-room, and whenever they moved, the pages held their long trains. They played very pleasantly on the harp and harpsichord."

After a few months spent in that pleasant fashion, he sailed for home, and in his diary he gives a short account of each of the passengers. Among them was a Canadian marquis, who was a great economist. "To save paper, he wrote a copious account of the voyage on a single half-sheet, in a handwriting too small to be read without a magnifying glass; and to save washing (being an extravagant snuff-taker), he hung on the shrouds every night his filthy flag of abomination, which, after being well rubbed was pocketed for the day's use." After a tedious passage of forty-seven days, he landed in New York, June 1787, speaking French with the accent of a veritable Frenchman, to his father's great delight. The ship anchored opposite a filthy wooden shed called the "Fly Market." The city, or rather the town (of 23 thousand people), had been desolated by fire, and from Wall street to the Battery almost every building had been swept away, Trinity Church standing quite alone, and the rest of the place made up of miserable wooden hovels and strange looking brick houses, constructed in the Dutch fashion, with yellow bricks brought from Holland, narrow fronts and gable ends facing the street. There were two ways of getting to Boston in those days; one by a clumsy stage, forty miles per day, without change

of horses, a six days' journey. The other by packet sloop up the sound to Providence, and thence by land, taking nine days to reach the Hub. One could hire a horse for seventeen cents a day. This brief resumé will give an idea of the book. The latter half is devoted to detached passages from Mr. Breck's Note-Books, chatty accounts of meetings with public men, and offhand discussion of the events of the day.

Here is his entry for December 31, 1839: "The modern fashion in all things is to go ahead," push on, keep moving, and the faster the better—never mind comfort or security or pleasure. Dash away, and annihilate space by springing at a single jump, as it were, from town to town, whether you have pressing business or not.

"How do you mean to travel?" asked neighbor John.

"By railroad, to be sure, which is the only way of travelling now; and if one could stop where one wanted, and if one were not locked up in a box with fifty or sixty tobacco chewers; and the engine and fire did not burn holes in one's clothes; and the springs and hinges didn't make such a racket; and the smell of the smoke, of the oil and the chimney did not poison one; and if one could see the country, and were not in danger of being blown sky high, or knocked off the rails, it would be the perfection of travelling. After all, the old-fashioned way of five or six miles an hour, with one's own horses and carriage, with liberty to dine decently in a decent inn, and be master of one's movements, with the delights of seeing the country and getting along rationally, is the mode to which I cling, and which will be adopted again by the generations of after times." How the old gentleman's heart would have been delighted by a sight of Col. Kane's coach, or a full display of the "Coaching Club." The work is edited by H. E. Scudder, and the selections have been admirably arranged.

**GUNS, V. ARMOR AND TORPEDOES.**—Engineering says of the failure of the attempt of the *Shah* to use Whitehead torpedo against the *Huascar*: It is doubtful whether the officers of the *Huascar* knew that the *Shah* carried the Whitehead torpedo, and it is nearly certain that after the engagement they were ignorant that it had been used. Presumably, therefore, they took no steps to guard against it, yet its attack signally failed, apparently through nothing but a sudden change of course in the ship attacked—illustrating in the most perfect manner the uncertainties of torpedo warfare, upon which we have often insisted. On the very first occasion of using it, the Whitehead torpedo assumes what we have always contended to be its proper position—that of a most formidable weapon, to be deeply studied both as regards attack and defence, but very liable to fail. The dreams of those who suppose that because a new weapon has appeared on the scene, ironclads have become suddenly useless, derive no support from the late engagement. On the other hand, though the *Huascar*'s attempt to ram necessitated constant care on the part of the *Shah*—a difficult ship to protect from ramming—it does not appear that any real danger was thus occasioned, or that the efficiency of the *Shah*'s artillery fire was interfered with. The two new sensational weapons were both present, and both were used under favorable circumstances, yet the battle proceeded much in the old way, with nothing more catastrophic about it than would have been looked for in a frigate action in Nelson's days. The gun is still the chief weapon, as we have always contended. Happily, of the effects of shell fire upon unarmored ships, the action teaches us nothing. What might have been its issue, had a large shell or two from the *Huascar* reached the mark, it is difficult to say, but it is not likely that the *Shah* could have continued the action. On the other hand, the *Shah*'s two great guns (not differing materially in power from the two great guns of the *Huascar*) failed to do the latter any serious mischief though, in the customary phrase of some critics, she would be described as having plating which she "might just as well be without," when opposed to such guns as the *Shah*'s. Struck squarely, the *Huascar*'s plating, even on the turret, would be useless against the 24-ton gun, and the first shell from the *Shah* might have disabled her. But the chance of battle are against lucky shots of that kind. One 9-in. shell went through, where its entrance was of little importance; the others whether they struck obliquely, or ricocheted first or missed altogether, failed for some reason to do the damage of which they were theoretically capable. Such will always be the chances of battle, and hence the weakest ironclad will have an immeasurable advantage, as in this case, over the strongest unarmored ship. We believe the battle has been held to show that an unarmored ship can engage an ironclad with impunity. Perhaps she can, if the ironclad's gunnery is always to be as bad as the *Huascar*'s; but the real lesson of the action, in our opinion, is the impunity with which an ironclad, however weak, can challenge a much larger vessel, armed as the *Shah* is, whether armored or not. For the *Shah*'s want of armor was no gain to an adversary who was unable to hit her.

**THE FRENCH NAVY.**—The war navy of France was composed at the end of 1876 of 52 ironclads, 264 unarmored screw-steamers, 63 paddle-steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. The most powerful of the ironclads is the *Redoutable*, launched at Lorient, Sept. 18, 1876. The length of the *Redoutable* is 330 feet, and breadth 70 feet, which give the ship nearly the dimensions of the *Infexible*. The iron ram attached to the bow of the *Redoutable* weighs 30 tons, and the weight of each iron plate is 24 tons, the thickness being from 8 to 10 inches. Horizontal armor is used in sufficient strength to render the decks bomb-proof. Eight heavy guns form the armament, and mounted *en barbette* they are capable of being used in all directions. Not much inferior to the *Redoutable* is the *Friedland*, launched in 1875. The length of the *Fried-*

land is 314 feet, and breadth 59 feet, with a water-line belt of armor of 8½ inches. The third ship on the list of French ironclads, the *Trident*, similar in size and construction to the *Friedland*, had not been launched at the end of 1876. Next in rank to these three ironclads, built as models for aggressive warfare, with the latest recognized improvements, stand the sister-ships, the *Colbert* and the *Richelieu*, both launched in 1875, the former constructed at the dockyard of Brest and the latter at Toulon. They were both laid down in 1869, so that they occupied six years in construction. The length of each is 314 feet, breadth 57 feet, and mean draught 26 feet. Each is armed with four mitrailleuses, six guns for the central turrets, two guns for side turrets, and seven guns on main deck. The *Colbert* and the *Richelieu* are the only vessels of this type in the French navy. The five ships here enumerated, with two smaller vessels on the stocks, at the end of 1876, the *Triomphant* and the *Victorieuse*, from the modern division of the French ironclad navy, the rest being of more or less antiquated construction. With the sole exception of the *Couronne*, the hull of which is of iron, the whole of the older ironclads are wooden ships. For administrative purposes France is divided into five "divisions maritimes," and subdivided into 12 "arrondissements maritimes," as follows: Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort, Toulon. At the head of the administrative government of each maritime division is a vice-admiral, bearing the title of "préfet maritime." In December, 1876, the French navy was officered by 19 vice-admirals in active service, and 13 on the reserve list; 30 rear-admirals in active service, and 21 on the reserve list; 169 captains of first class men-of-war; 209 captains of frigates; 648 lieutenants; and 516 ensigns.

## RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN ITALIAN FIELD ARTIL-

**ERY.**—In the Proceedings of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, in the part for June, 1876, vol. ix., p. 392, an interesting notice will be found, by Col. H. H. Maxwell, R.A., of the new light bronze-field artillery recently adopted into the Italian service. The guns of this pattern are of bronze, the calibre being of seven centimetres, rifled, throwing cylindro-ogival shot or shell with a muzzle velocity of 1,312 ft. per second, and can be drawn by four horses. For the minute details given in this paper, reference may be had to the memoirs themselves, but, as these are not generally accessible, except in our military libraries, or in the hands of members or honorable members of the R. A. Inst., we give our artillery readers a very brief sketch of the principal points attained by these new and very light field batteries. The gun-carriage, with the exception of the spokes and felloes of the wheels, are entirely metallic, the trails being of tough plate-iron 0.02 in thickness, the edges being turned over by the smith, at right angles to the plate, so as to avoid rivetting and angle iron. The wheels, with their cast iron nave between the cheeks of which the central ends of the spokes are bolted, do not greatly differ from those a good while since invented in our own service, and known as the Madras pattern; they are dish wheels, and are only 4 ft. 2 in. in diameter, a reduction of 10 in. from previous patterns. This smallness of wheel involves a correspondingly short height above the ground level, in the chase of the gun and its trajectory, but experience with the new gun has shown that no inconvenience is thus produced in loading; nor even in Italy, where high crops of maize are common, is this nearness to the ground found to be an evil. The great points gained are deemed to be the simplicity and lightness of the whole equipment, the gun throwing a projectile of about 8½ lb., and carrying between forty and fifty rounds of ammunition in the limber boxes, with a considerable reserve in the accompanying wagon; the weight being such that each gun is drawn by four small horses—whose average height is not given—mounted by small and light men; the average weight behind each horse being 24½ cwt. in the case of the gun, and somewhat more as respects the wagon. Almost the whole of this economy in weight is attributed to the diminution of the diameter of the gun-carriage wheel, for the radius of the wheel determines to a great extent the resistance to upsetting of the carriage. By a small wheel we thus are enabled to adopt a narrow wheel track, and no difficulty has been found in serving these light guns where the interval distance between the wheels is only about 4 ft. Furthermore the radius of the wheel and the height of its centre above the ground determines the length of the trail, the angle made with which by a horizontal plane experience shows to be about the same in all natures and services of artillery. We can thus see that in field artillery the diameter of the wheel, is, in fact, the measuring unit for everything as regards scantling and weight, just as, as has been fully shown, the average weight of rolling stock of whatever denomination upon railways, upon any given construction, has for its measuring unit the width of gauge of the line. The most careful thought and great ingenuity are displayed in the more minute details of this system of field, and, as we might also call it, mountain artillery, more especially in the trail-eye and limber pintle, whereby by a slight change the connection between the trail and the limber can without disconnecting these be made quite rigid, or the connection free or loose except in the direction of traction. For all these details, however, we must refer to Col. Maxwell's paper, or to the original brochure in Italian of Capt. Pozzi of the Italian artillery, published in Rome in 1874, the author having been the originator of this new artillery equipment. His general remarks on the principles which should guide the design for every mechanical improvement in the field artillery are very judicious and worthy of attention. No great improvements, he remarks, such as the great reduction in total weight obtained in this still efficient field gun, can be carried out without involving some corresponding disadvantages, and in making the unavoidable sacrifice at some such points,

\* Recollections of Samuel Breck, with passages from his Note-Books. Porter and Coates, Philadelphia, 1877.



the principle should always guide us of sacrificing and modifying, by preference those constructive points which are of secondary importance, and leaving those conditions which are of great value untouched, or at least entirely unimpaired. The advantage gained by the new equipment of the Italian 7-centimetre field gun as compared with the 9-pounder horse artillery field gun of the British service, strikingly shows how large is the range of improvement obtained in the foreign service; for each 100 lb. drawn by the Italian team, 138 lb. are drawn by the British team.—*Engineer*.

**CHARLES SUMNER ASKS FOR A MILITARY CADETSHIP.**—The *Tribune* reports that a letter just discovered by one of the clerks in the War Department while looking over some of the old files, was laid upon the desk of the Secretary of War, Aug. 27. It is from the father of the late Senator Charles Sumner, and is addressed to the then Secretary of War, asking that his son Charles—then a lad about fifteen—might be appointed to a military cadetship at West Point. The letter recites that his son is a good youth, without bad habits, well grounded in the common branches of English, with a fair knowledge of French, knowing something of Latin and Greek, and prepared to enter Harvard College. His parents had destined him for a classical course of study, but the lad's preferences seemed to be for a military life. Maj. Sumner said that he could not claim the appointment for any deserving of his own from the country, but his father, the late's grandfather, Maj. Sumner, had done good service in the Revolution. He added that he referred by permission to his member of Congress, Daniel Webster, and ventured to say that Webster knew him well enough to know that he would not recommend any body to office unless he had merit, be son or no son. The letter is written in a fair, round hand, and is well preserved.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

Two thousand workmen are now, it is stated, employed on the fortifications at Gallipoli, carrying out the plans laid down in 1855. Krupp guns are constantly being sent thither.

**CAPTAIN KOMMISSAROFF-KOSTREMSKOI**, a former bat-maker, who, for having saved the Czar on April 14, 1864, from the murderous attack made by Karakoff, a fanatical student, had been ennobled and commissioned as an officer, has been dismissed from the Russian service, charged with having killed his wife, who was addicted to intemperance. Kommissaroff, who had married his wife, a simple peasant, before his sudden advancement, had to suffer much from her vulgar, low, dissolute habits.

The Russian government, it appears, is turning its attention to the electric light as an illuminator for military purposes. In some experiments recently made at St. Petersburg, with the special object of increasing the distance to which the light produced by electricity may be thrown, it was found that the power of the light is greatly augmented by covering the carbon burner with a thin sheet of copper. The augmented light was sufficiently powerful to render objects visible at night at a distance of upwards of 3,000 yards.

It is reported that reflecting sights, enabling the gunners in turrets to lay heavy guns without exposing themselves to the enemy's fire, which were manufactured on an ingenious plan in the Royal Gun Factories, have now been rejected by the navy. It is found that they are likely to prove inconvenient, if not altogether useless, in time of action, when the officer or seaman who lays the gun would probably prefer to do so in the ordinary way, even at some risk, rather than trust to an artificial appliance under cover, but most likely to be obscured by smoke and dust.

In a despatch from Mr. Layard, addressed to Lord Derby, it is stated that Mr. Valentine Baker has received the rank of Siva or General of Brigade, in the Turkish Service, and has in consequence the title of Pasha. He is under the orders of the Minister of Police, and has been charged with the reorganization of the gendarmerie, or mounted police. He is to receive 200 Turkish liras a month—being equivalent to about £2,000 a year—his engagement being for three years, dating from April 23 last. He has engaged a number of English officers to serve under him as inspectors of districts and in other positions.

EXPERIMENTS are being made at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, with the view of perfecting a new "deferred action" fuse, especially designed for attacking earthworks. The ordinary concussion fuse, which bursts the shell on coming in contact with the object of attack, merely takes effect in one direction, and on the face of the object; but the delayed action fuse, which burns a certain regulated length of primer before it ignites the bursting charge, will allow the shell to bury itself in the earthwork or penetrate to the trench behind before the explosion takes place, when its force will be expended effectively on all sides.

*Broad Arrow* says of the *Shah-Huascar* fight, that "the worst of after-wisdom is that it tends to enfeeble the decision of naval officers in delicate and desperate emergencies. Anybody can now contend that no terrible harm would have happened if the *Huascar* would have been left alone, and this backward reckoning is very acceptable to arm-chair critics. Officers in command of the British Fleet in foreign waters, must judge swiftly, and judge wisely, too. Whatever would tend to make them needlessly timid, afraid of flippant criticism or legal hair-splitting, is therefore to be condemned, in the higher interests of the naval service. They may always reckon upon popular support, as well as official sanction, when they do their duty in a broad, humane, and energetic manner, as Admiral De Horsey has done, in spite of some of the criticism made

upon his behavior. The moral effect of his vigorous action will do as much for British interests in the Southern Seas as the bombardment of an offending port to ashes, or a dozen logical despatches from the foreign office."

THE telescopic spar torpedo, *Engineer* reports, was tried in the Thames Aug. 9. The spectators, who were taken out into the stream in a steam launch, saw only a couple of poles, each about 30ft. in length, lying upon the deck, one upon the other, with a red disc at the extremity to represent a charge of gun-cotton, and the other end made fast a little astern of midships. The practice consisted in taking aim at the floating buoys in the river as the launch steamed past at full speed, and simple as the affair looked the effect was remarkable. Steering within a calculated distance of about 80ft. the torpedo was cast overboard, when the tide and the motion of the vessel carried it out to arm's length, and at the same time caused the upper spar to stretch out in telescope fashion, carrying the torpedo head completely under the object attacked. It was the opinion of all who witnessed the experiments that the invention was both clever and valuable, capable of rendering useful service even in the hands of an unpractised crew, and certainly to be preferred to the ordinary spar torpedo suspended over the bows of a vessel attacking end on, and risking its own destruction.

THE increased pay which has been granted to officers of the French Army is to take effect from the beginning of the present year. A marshal of France will draw 29,520fr. a year; a general of division, 19,440fr.; a brigadier-general or military intendant, 12,960fr. In the "special arms," a colonel is to receive, 8,892fr.; a lieutenant colonel, 7,308fr.; a squadron or battalion chief, 6,156fr.; a captain of the first class, 3,708fr.; a captain of the second class, 3,812fr.; a lieutenant, 2,688fr.; a sub-lieutenant, 2,557fr.; and a sub-lieutenant on the general staff, 2,448fr. a year. In the cavalry and train a colonel is to be paid 8,316fr.; a lieutenant-colonel, 6,426fr.; a squadron chief, 5,418fr.; a commandant, 3,672fr.; a captain, 3,204fr.; a first lieutenant, 2,592fr.; a second lieutenant, 2,484fr.; and a sub-lieutenant, 2,376fr. a year. In the infantry a colonel will receive 7,740fr., a lieutenant-colonel, 6,012fr.; a battalion chief, 5,148fr.; a captain of the first class, 3,528fr.; a captain of the second class, 3,240fr.; a lieutenant of the first class, 2,441fr.; a lieutenant of the second class, 2,376fr.; and a sub-lieutenant, 2,268fr.

THE difficulty which Russia experiences in maintaining an ironclad navy in the Baltic has recently been illustrated. Last winter, when the Baltic was frozen over, and solid ice three feet thick kept the Russian fleet still and motionless within the harbor at Cronstadt, the Grand Duke Constantine, of the monitor *Peter the Great*, issued orders for the officers and men to pass through a course of gun drill. Three out of the four 35-ton guns belonging to the monitor had been despatched to the Black Sea for the defence of Odessa, so that the practice could only be carried on with one. The *Peter the Great* was ordered for a five days' cruise in the Baltic, and on her return the captain reported that she had been streaming like a strainer, fully verifying the epithet which had been bestowed upon her as being an "ironclad cullender." Besides the porosity of the hull, some of the cylinders were found cracked, and other portions of the cumbersome machinery more or less fractured. A committee of naval experts was immediately empanelled, and the decision that they arrived at was that the damage had been caused by the vibration arising from the cannon during the time that the iron composing the hull and machinery was under the influence of severe frost.

*Engineer* says: "We learn from our correspondent at Braila, that the Turks have recently received some Whitehead torpedoes from Flume. The necessary machinery for charging them with compressed air was also received with them. Some of these torpedoes have been charged on the quay at Braila, for the purpose of sending them on experimental trips across the Danube, and the results of these trials are not without significance. We have recently read of the failure of the torpedoes under trial by Germany, owing to the impossibility, with the present arrangements, of steering the torpedo in anything but smooth water. The same difficulty has been experienced in England and elsewhere. Like the Germans, the Turks have found the direction of movement of the torpedo in a river to be wholly uncertain; those experimented with passing across the stream in an irregular curved line influenced by the different velocities of the stream at different parts, and by eddies and small whirlpools, of which there are many at the scene of the trials. Until torpedoes can be more efficiently steered they will be more dangerous tools and less dangerous enemies than has been yet admitted."

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Broad Arrow* says: During the Cretan insurrection I made a number of experiments with Congreve war rockets as a motive power for propulsion of torpedoes and the like, and made many interesting discoveries as to their great use. A rocket of a certain size and construction contains, as is well known, what will on ignition produce so many thousand feet of gas or compressed air. Unlike the explosion of ordinary gunpowder, this gas is not produced in one volume instantly, but in one continuous stream, the force and duration of which may be regulated in the mixture of the powder. By means of such rockets a most effective and dangerous floating torpedo can be constructed in a few hours in the following manner: Take two long and sharp boats (there is nothing better for the purpose than the Turkish caique), then by means of two strong planks join the two boats side by side about 6 feet apart. Then procure a spar or pole about thirty to forty feet in length, and flat at one end. Place this pole between the boats, and attached strongly to the planks, giving

it an elevation of 15 degrees, so that one end will trail in the water and form a rudder. On to this pole must be bound two or more rockets—12-pounders are the best for light work. As many as twelve or twenty can be fixed on to the pole, and so arranged that they are fired off in succession. This forms the propelling power of the boat or torpedo. In her bows the destructive composition is placed with long projecting ignition bars. Such a boat directed against a bridge, which forms a good target, would cause very great destruction. There is hardly any limit to the speed, for the rockets placed at the elevation I mention lift the boats, which only just skim along the surface of the water. A bridge may be hit at a distance of a mile at least. There are many other ways in which rockets may be used. Of course, these are only substitutes for more perfect machines; but in warfare like the present the most valuable man is an engineer who, without the aid of modern appliances, can turn his own inventive genius to work, and produce with rough materials a useful article.

FROM the French Army List for 1877, just published (*Annuaire Militaire*), it appears that there are now only 97 Generals of Division, instead of 100, which is the complement; out of the 97, only 59 are on active service, and it is calculated that, according to the regulations of 1874, it will be sixteen years before this list is entirely renewed. At least half a dozen of the 97 Generals of Division of to-day will be Generals of Division in the year of grace 1893, if they live so long. There are Generals of Division who have held that rank for a much longer period than sixteen years. There is the Duc de Nemours (who is, of course, an exception), who has been a General of Division ever since 1837; and there is General de Ladmirault, now Military Governor of Paris, who commanded a Division in 1853. The *Annuaire* contains the names of 193 Generals of Brigade, the full complement being 200. The senior in the list is General Pajol, who has just published an interesting study on Kleber; he dates from 1805. A senior colonel on the Staff dates from 1866; lieutenant colonel, 1870; major, 1864; captain, 1860; which shows that promotion is much slower in this corps than in any other. The following periods would be required for a sub-lieutenant entering the army at the present time to attain the rank of a field officer, according to the average of existing promotion:—Etat major, two years one month; Cavalry, twenty-three years two months; Artillery, twenty-one years four months; Train, seventeen years four months; Engineers, twenty-two years eleven months; and Military Train, fifteen years four months. Thus the most favored sub-lieutenant would be that of the Military Train, and the least that of the Infantry or Cavalry.

DESCRIBING the Cossacks of the Russian army a newspaper correspondent says: They are soldiers without the stiffness impressed on the military world by the father of Frederick the Great. They are men with a discipline altogether different from the discipline of modern European armies; wild-looking fellows, who bring their own horses half shod to the campaign, fierce faces, and manners hitherto unknown. Three regiments of them come from the Don, one from the Terek, and one from Kuban. The camp is all that could be wished in neatness, the horses stand quietly in their places, the dress of the men is well cared for and picturesque. All is regular and soldier-like during times of duty; for though the Cossacks walk with a peculiar strut and swagger, often with their hands on their hips, they subdue their pride in the presence of an officer, and are very careful to salute him on all occasions when the salute is due. They are generally tall, averaging probably more than five feet eight inches, for there were among them no small, undersized men, but many over six feet high—not only tall, but broad-shouldered, muscular and well fed. Indeed, the type seems to incline rather to stoutness than to loss of flesh as time turns hair and beard gray. The dress sets off the figure well. Loose baggy breeches tucked into boots without stiff soles, are almost entirely concealed by the single-breasted surcoat, which is generally richly colored in their own country; but here, during the war, for the sake of distinction, to be always black. Beneath the outer coat is another, or rather a shirt of the same shape, and lighter in texture, and colored according to the regiment. The color for the Tereks is blue. The hair of the men was generally black, closely cropped, with streaks of gray whenever the age of the man appeared to be as much as thirty.

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#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

GILLMORE.—At Tolono, Ill., Aug. 20, Rev. HIRSH GILLMORE, A. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, J. H. Sands, 6th Cavalry.

MUMFORD.—At Lake Charles, La., Aug. 26, WILLIAM WETMORE, only child of Lieut. Thomas S. and Emma Mumford, aged nine months.



### A VOICE FROM THE Camp and the Quarter Deck.

All who serve their country in the ARMY AND NAVY are necessarily subjected to unwholesome influences which civilians ordinarily escape. Ordered from post to post, and from station to station, they frequently suffer severely from sudden changes of climate, temperature and diet, and are exposed to a variety of privations and hardships which tell unfavorably upon their health and constitutions. It is therefore fortunate that so excellent an alternative and refreshing medicine as



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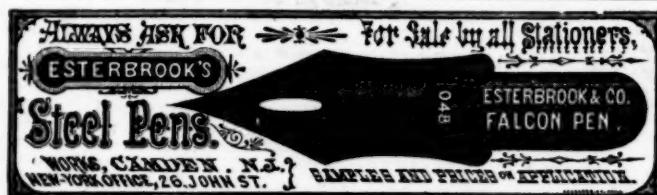
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